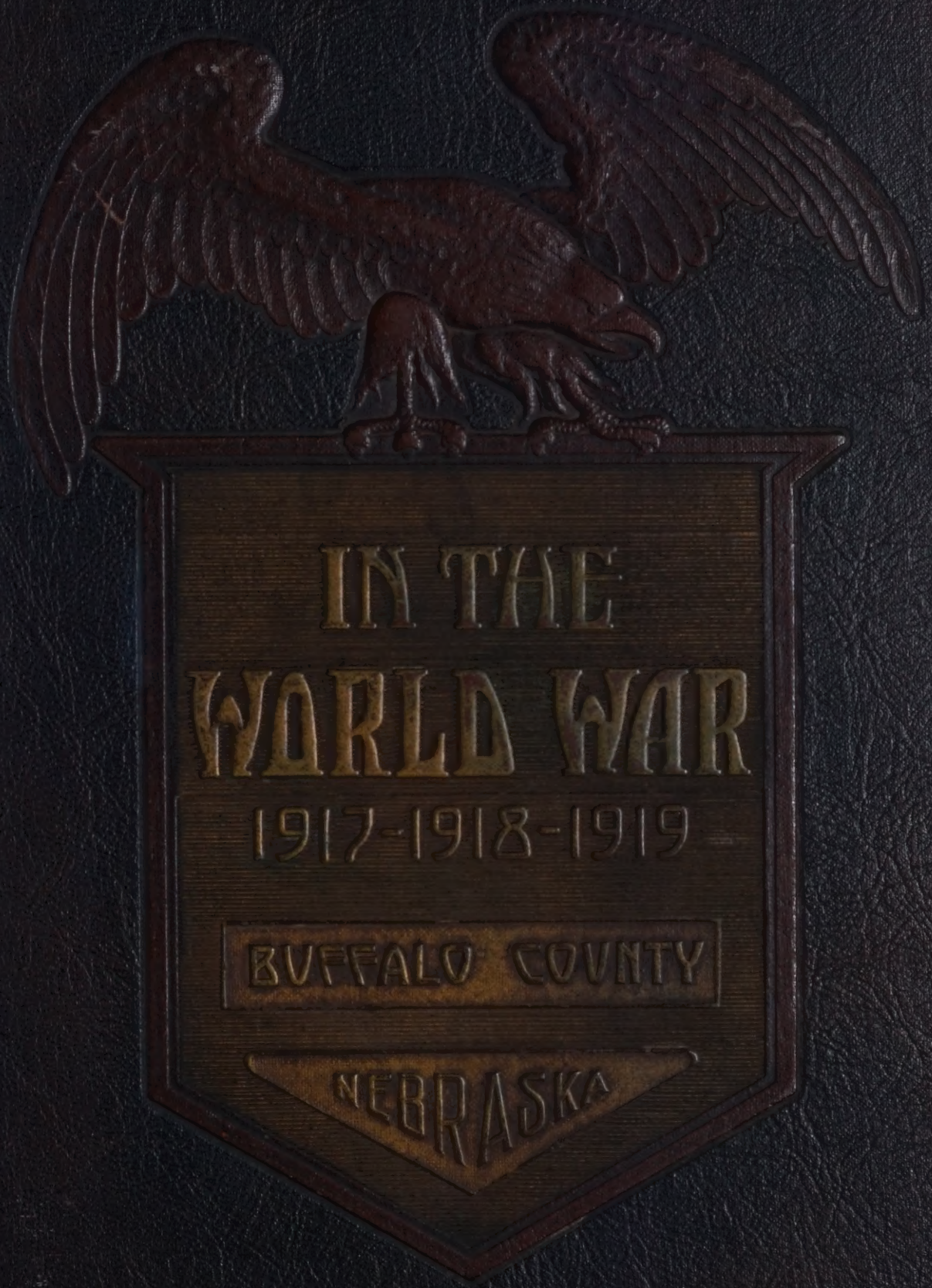
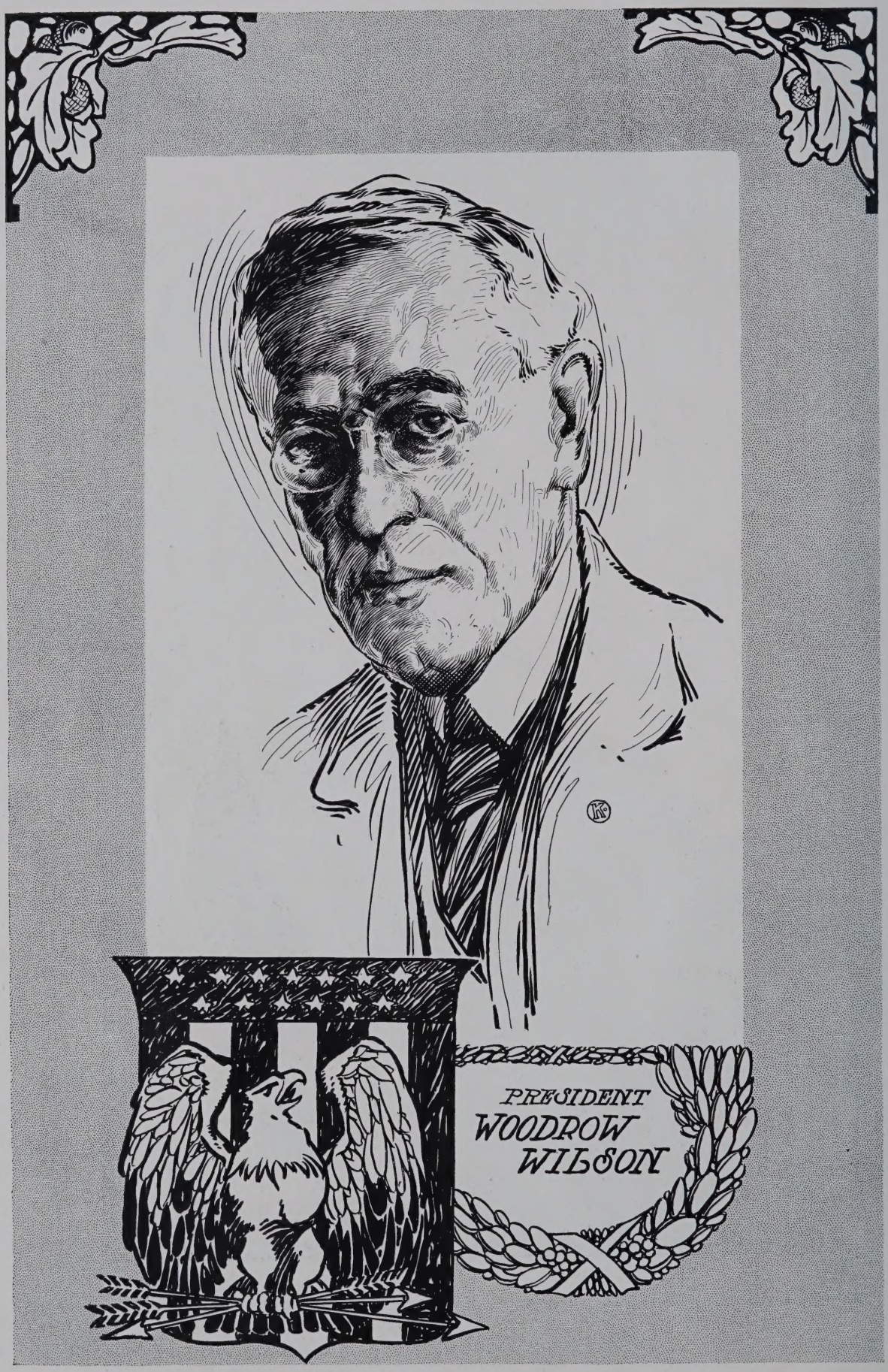

IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918-1919
BUFFALO COUNTY
NEBRASKA

BUFFALO COUNTY
NEBRASKA
IN THE
WORLD WAR

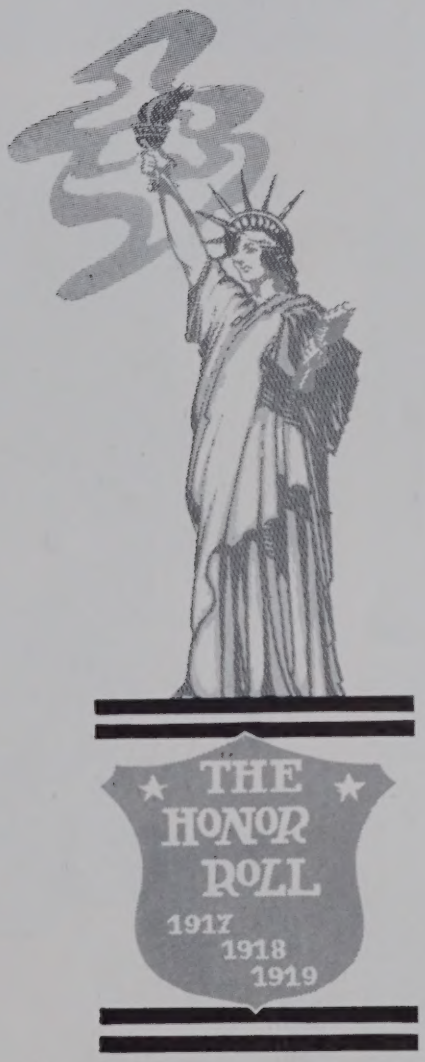
TO Buffalo County's Soldier Dead---to those twenty-two sons whom we love as soldiers, whom we respect as defenders, and whom we honor as patriots---to those gallant young heroes who died that we might live---this work is dedicated.

Compiled, Designed and
Printed in its entirety by
Oliver F. Brown Printing
Co., Kearney, Nebraska
1919

AN
HONOR
ROLL


PRESIDENT
WOODROW
WILSON

they saved our Nation from this ~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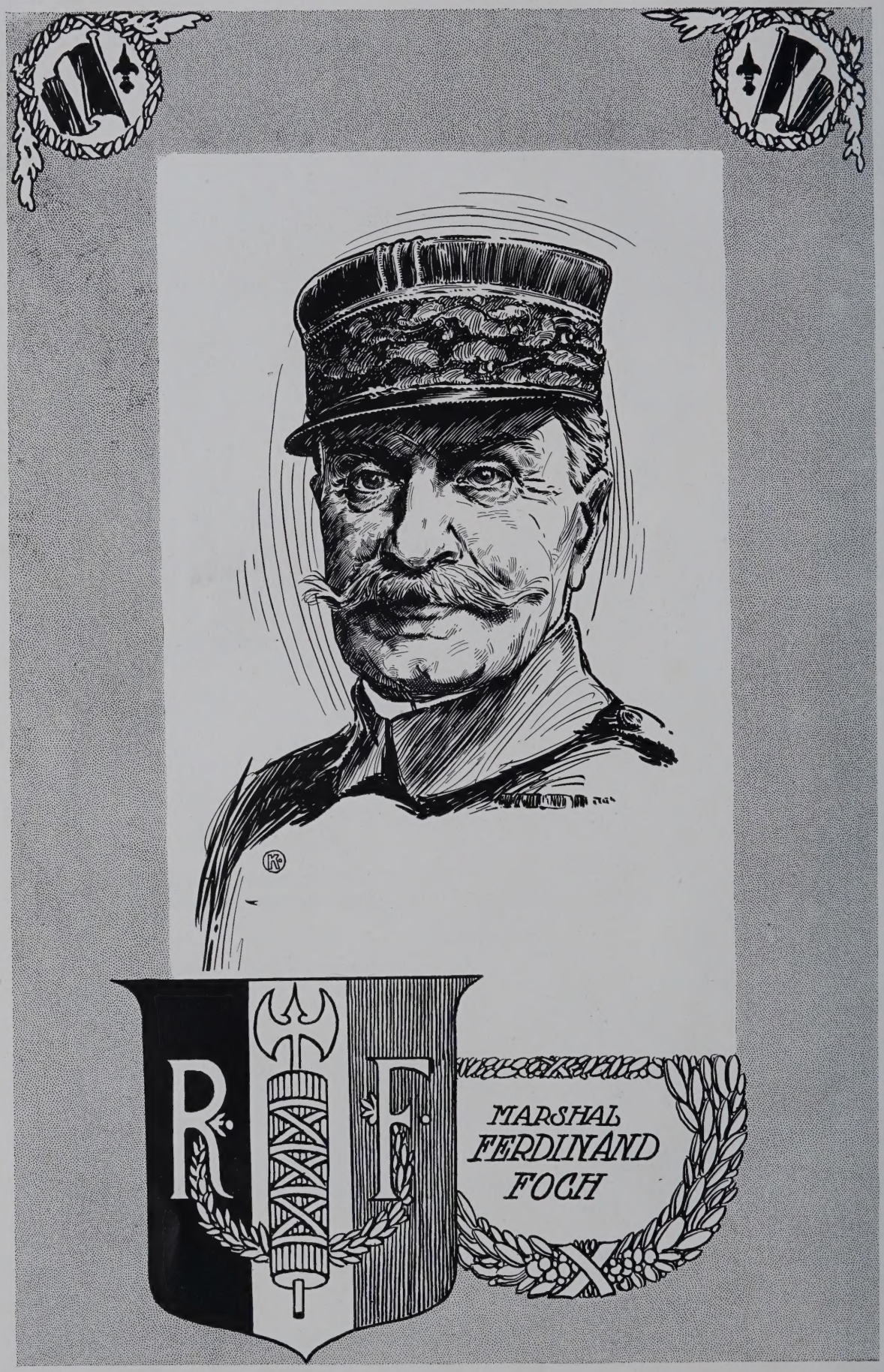
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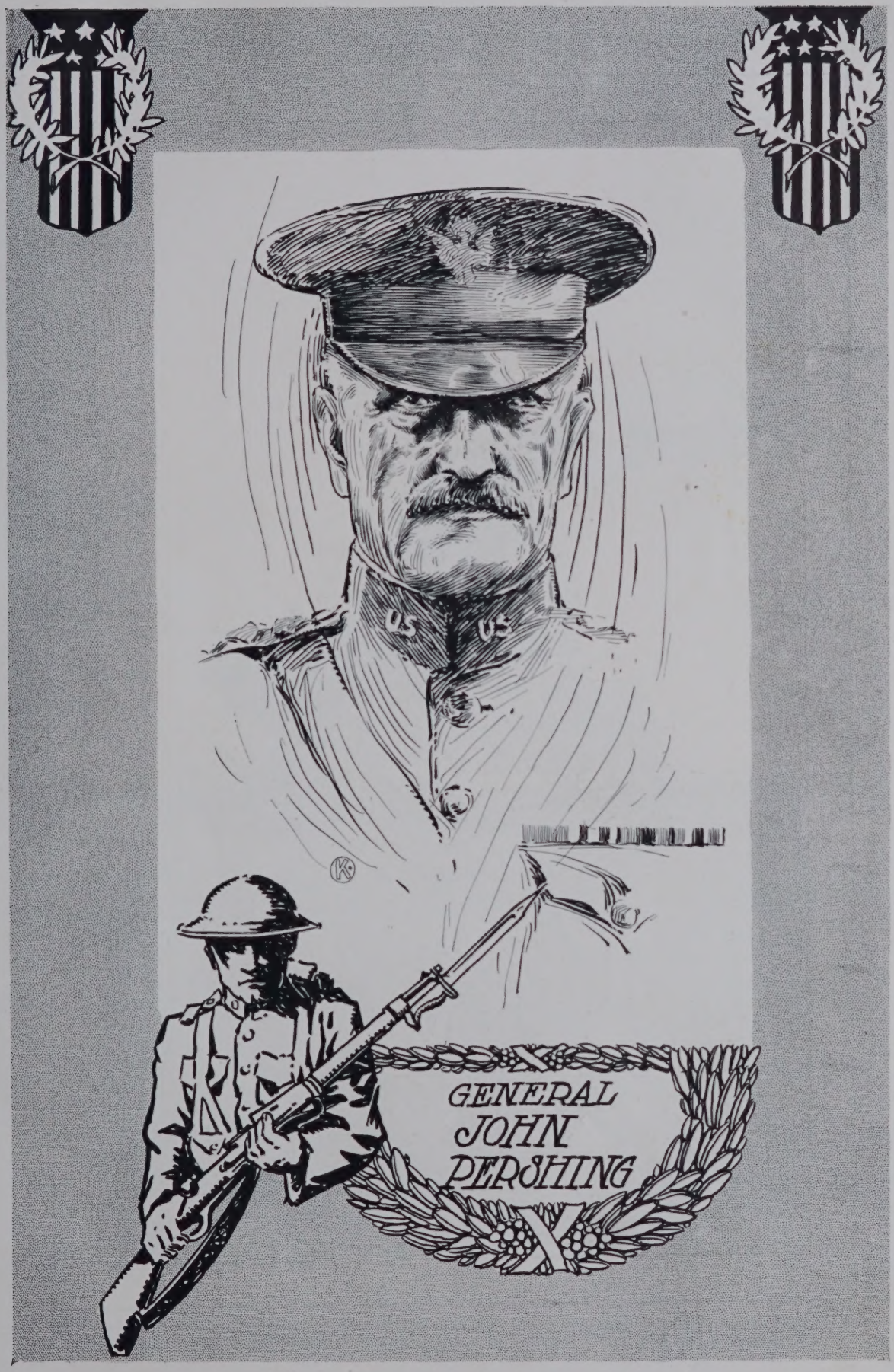

US
US
GENERAL
JOHN
PERSHING

FOREWORD

ON April 6th, 1917, the news that the United States had thrown herself into the most stupendous conflict of the ages was flashed to Buffalo County and to the World. America was at war, and the thought thrilled the nation through and through. She was to raise and train and equip an army of millions, and send them 3,000 miles across the sea, to fight by the side of heroic France and England and Belgium and Italy, for the cause of Liberty. At that time every recognized power of Europe had been struggling in the most colossal death-grip in history, for nearly four years. Democracy and Freedom were at stake, and now, just as the fate of a civilized world seemed to hang by a thread, the United States of America was to hurl her gigantic resources, her unlimited wealth, and her mighty armies against democracy's common foe.

The patriotism of her hundred and some millions sprang at once into a raging fire of determination. To crush the Central Powers, the Hohenzollerns, and the rest of the autocrats was America's purpose, and as Germany and her Junkers were jokingly referring to her declaration of war as a "bluff," America was earnestly laying the foundation of the greatest feat in military history. Just as the New Englanders were aroused by Revere on his perilous midnight ride, so were America's people awakened to the responsibility to humanity that lay before them. The spirit of '76 was kindled in every corner of the nation as overnight. Factions, races, creeds, nationalities, classes, forgot their petty differences and united for the common purpose. The country was at war, and every resource, every unit of manpower, every atom of energy, and every penny of wealth, was to be pooled in the cause of right.

The United States became a sober work-shop. Young men by the thousands, full of the red blood that made America, answered their country's call to arms, and donned the uniform of the United States Army. The problem of raising, training and transporting across the sea a formidable army seemed inconceivably tremendous. Critics at home and abroad predicted failure of our democratic system in successfully prosecuting the war. With the united and steadfast loyalty of everyone, the task progressed with marvelous rapidity, despite the criticism of many and the magnitude of the job, and when the Germans finally called for help on November 11, 1918, the United States Army in France numbered more than two million—two million of the scrappiest, snappiest fighting men that had ever been introduced to the Army of the Huns on the battlefields of Europe. Fighting by the side of their bleeding Allies, these sturdy, determined American boys immortalized themselves as the sons of their forefathers who brought the nation into the world. Their war-weary comrades in arms were bouyed up by their presence and their dashing fighting qualities, and when the American Army had finally been thrown into the balance in substantial numbers, the beginning of the end for the Teutons was marked. In the pages of history that will tell future generations of the World War, nothing will be more glorious than the work of the American Doughboys and Marines. Starting at Cambrai, early in the spring of

1918, and later at Cantigny, Bouresches, Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, Ourcq, Fismes, St. Mihiel, Sedan, and Stenay, their record was one of continued heroism and gallantry. These names will forever be linked in history with the exploits of the American boy in the war for liberty. There are other names that will be remembered, but these are as milestones which marked the development and progress of the American Army on the road to victory and to glory.

Of this splendid army, more than 800 were from Buffalo County, Nebraska. Fighting and training to fight in every arm of the United States forces—Doughboy, Artilleryman, Marine, Sailor, Aviator, Nurse,—they brought glory to their county and country. Represented in almost every military center of this country and France, they upheld the name of Buffalo County's Civil and Spanish War veterans before them. In every test, they excelled, and now they have returned to their homes and their folks, most of them, with the honor that comes only to heroes. While they were gone to fight the battles of their country and to protect the honor of their loved ones, those who were forced to remain at home were not wanting in supporting them. Liberty Bonds amounting to millions were purchased at every request of the government, to clothe and feed and equip and arm the armies who went overseas. Thousands of dollars was cheerfully and quickly given to support the various independent activities whose aim it was to give temporal and spiritual comfort to the boys in camps and in the field. Red Cross solicitors found an eager response in every corner of Buffalo County and from every man, woman and child at home, to support that wonderful organization whose only aim was to give comfort and relieve suffering among the heroes in France. Mothers and sisters of the county worked day and night, with the enthusiasm which only a woman's love can give, knitting and sewing for the American Red Cross. Every movement that was ever inaugurated in Buffalo County—and there were scores of them—that called upon the people at home for their time and their money, was cheerfully and promptly responded to. Patriotism and loyalty were the two lone words in every citizen's vocabulary, and a more loyal county did not exist in the United States.

That this magnificent record of Buffalo County in the world war may be set down for future generations; that the work of Buffalo County's 800 and some fighting men may be memorialized; that Buffalo County's good women may pass on to their daughters of another generation the story of their unselfish devotion in the cause of liberty; that our sons and daughters and their children as well may know and be proud of the wonderful loyalty record of their ancestors in stamping out that Prussianism which early in the Twentieth Century threatened the liberty-loving world; that the work of Buffalo County in the World War may be written into a permanent form—that is the purpose with which this work is prepared. If there are errors or omissions, it is believed that they will be overlooked with the knowledge that the task has been difficult. The data has been gathered from a variety of sources, and in many cases the information in the hands of even those actively heading the various activities has been none too accurate. Hence if there have been left out the names or pictures of Buffalo County patriots who should have been given credit for their efforts, it is with the most profound sincerity that we apologize. The editors of the work have used every means possible, they have searched all records available, and have endeavored in every way to cooperate with the chairmen of the many war activities in an effort to make it complete. If the magnitude of the task might be fully appreciated by our critics, then it is believed that criticism might be kept down to the minimum.

There have been hardships and sorrows for all. There was scarcely a home in Buffalo County that was not vitally and personally interested in the war. Twenty-two soldiers of the county made the supreme sacrifice. So now that peace has again been restored—except for unsettled conditions in Russia, parts of Austria and Germany—it seems only just that the memory of those who died like real men, in the uniform of the United States soldier—some of them on the battlefield and more in hospitals—be honored by every patriot of Buffalo County. They are the men of whom the county can be proud—the men whose blood was sacrificed as Buffalo County's offering on the altar of democracy. They laid down their lives cheerfully for an ideal, and the memory of their unselfish service should be everlasting.

Honor Roll

of Men who have died in the service

Junius Boyle
Edward Brodine
Bradley Buck
Bryan Comstock
Clinton A. Copeland
Thomas Cordy
Roy H. Eaton
Alfred C. Fitch
Horatio Hendryx
Paul G. Hurt
Henry G. Kenney
Roy D. Knoble
Marvin S. Larimer
Kwan Soo Lee
Eugene McWilliams
Clarence Olsen
F. S. Palmer
David A. Rhone
John W. Roberts
Greeley Robbins
Elmer L. Rose
Rev. W. H. J. Wilby

The Honor Roll

DAVID A. RHONE

was the son of Frank S. Rhone, of Kearney, Neb. He was born December 10, 1887, at Kearney. Sergeant Rhone joined the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., November 27, 1917. He trained at Camp Green, N. C., with the 4th Engineers, 4th Division. From May 22, to August 6, 1918, he saw active service with the A. E. F. in France. He was killed in action August 6, 1918. Sergeant Rhone was a graduate of Kearney High school and Columbia University, N. Y. Sergeant Rhone is buried at St. Thibaut, France. He served his government honorably and faithfully, and will find a final resting place in the Kearney cemetery.

EDWARD BRODINE

was the son of August Brodine, Elmcreek, Neb., and was born at Overton, Neb., March 6, 1889. Private Brodine entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Funston, Kan., and Camp Merrit for duty with Co. D, 32d Division, and went through the heavy fighting from Chateau-Thierry to the Vesle River. Private Brodine was wounded August 3, 1918, and died the same day. As far as can be learned he was the first Buffalo county man to fall in battle.

PAUL G. HURT

was the son of Mrs. J. A. Hurt, of Kearney, Neb. Private Hurt was born May 16, 1894. He entered the military service at Camp Funston, Kan., October 4, 1917. He went overseas June 3, 1918, serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. On August 10, 1918, he died from gas in the Toul Sector, during the St. Mihiel drive. He is buried in grave 183, of the American cemetery, at Menil La Tour, France.

JUNIUS I. BOYLE

son of Mrs. Mary A. Boyle, Kearney, Neb., was born in Maryland, October 2, 1878. Lieutenant Boyle entered the service in May, 1917, and trained at Camp Meade, Gettysburg, Pa., sailing for France in December, 1917, with 147th Infantry, 37th Division. Was in the Argonne Forest drive, and lost his life in No-Man's-Land, October 11, 1918. He had been recommended for distinguished service, being a lieutenant and acting captain at time of his death.

HORATIO H. HENDRYX

son of L. J. Hendryx, of Kearney, was born at Monroe, Neb., August 27, 1899. Seaman Hendryx joined the navy at Grand Island, Neb., June 4, 1918. He trained at the Great Lakes Naval Training School. He was soon advanced to Gunners Mate, continuing his training at Torpedo School, Newport, Rhode Island. It was at this point that he contracted pneumonia which resulted in his death, October 1, 1918. His body was brought to Kearney, Neb., for burial, where a ceremony was conducted with full military honors. Seaman Hendryx enlisted shortly after graduating from the Kearney High school. He is buried in Kearney cemetery.

ROY H. EATON

was born at Wintersville, Mo., January 22, 1884. He came to Buffalo county when a small boy and grew to manhood here. Private Eaton joined the service at Sheridan, Wyo., in 1918. In the same year he went overseas, serving in France with the Rainbow Division. He was killed in action, May 18, 1918. Memorial services were held at Pleasanton, Neb. He is buried in an American Field Hospital cemetery, in France.

JOHN W. ROBERTS

son of Mrs. John Roberts, of Riverdale, Neb., was born in Cass County, Iowa, March 4, 1895. Private Roberts entered military service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918. After training at Camp Funston, he went overseas with the 355th Infantry, 89th Division. He was in active service with the A. E. F., in France, participating in the St. Mihiel drive. He was reported missing September 16, 1918.

CLARENCE OLSON

was the son of Fred Olson, of Farwell, Neb. He was born December 4, 1895, at Farwell. Private Olson entered military service at Kearney, Neb., April 1, 1918. He trained at Camp Funston, with the 355th Infantry, 89th Division. He saw active service with the A. E. F., in France, participating in the Argonne and St. Mihiel drives. On October 29, 1918, he received a shrapnel wound which amputated both his legs. On December 2, 1918, he died at the Allerey Hospital Center. He is buried in the American cemetery at Allerey, France. Private Olson was a junior in the State Normal school at Kearney, Neb. He died as honorably as he lived.

BRADLEY BUCK

son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Buck, of Gibbon, Nebraska, entered the service at Omaha, Neb., December 13, 1917, and was trained at Fort Logan, Colo., San Antonio, Texas, and Kelley Field, Texas. Private Buck died in his twenty-fifth year, of spinal meningitis, while serving his country, at Kelley Field, Texas. Military funeral services were held at Gibbon, Nebraska, where he had made his home from childhood.

ROY D. KNOBEL

was the son of David P. Knobel, of Elmcreek, Neb. He was born at Elmcreek, Neb., February 18, 1893. Private Knobel joined the service at Kearney, Neb., April 30, 1918. He trained with the 89th Division at Camp Funston, Kan., and Camp Mills, Long Island. Private Knobel saw active service in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives. He was wounded September 13, 1918, and died three days later, September 16.

F. S. PALMER

was the son of James Palmer, of Elmcreek, Neb. Private Palmer was born in Williamsburg township, Phelps county, Neb., November 27, 1893. He died on the eve of his departure for military service, April 2, 1918.

W. H. J. WILLBY

Rev. Willby was born at Springfield, Mo., November 2, 1889, and enlisted in the navy at Grand Island, Neb., March 10, 1918. After a few months service he was released, joining the army. This action enabled him to receive the appointment of chaplain by his Missouri congressman. After training at the Chaplain's School at Camp Zachery Taylor, Ky., Chaplain Willby was released for active duty, leaving for France on the Princess Matoika. At mid-sea he contracted pneumonia which resulted in his death. Reverend Willby was well and favorably known in Kearney, being pastor of the Congregational church, Headmaster of the Boy Scouts, and a leader in many activities for the uplift of humanity.

ALFRED C. FITCH

son of Gilbert G. Fitch, was born in Rugby, Tenn., November 17, 1886. Private Fitch entered military service May 10, 1917. He trained at Ft. Sill, Okla., with the U. S. Regulars. He saw active service with the A. E. F. in France, participating in Argonne and St. Mihiel drives. On September 29, 1918, he was severely wounded, which caused his death a few weeks later.

BRYAN W. COMSTOCK

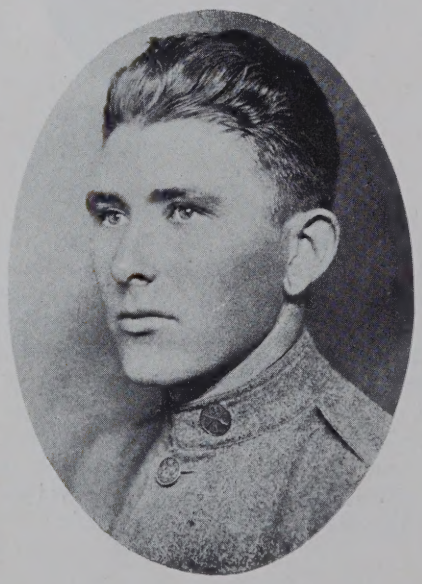
was the son of Elmer Comstock, of Gibbon, Neb. He was born March 29, 1898, at Gibbon. Private Comstock joined the service at Kearney, Neb., in July, 1917. He was trained at Camp Cody, N. M., with the 127th Infantry. In the early part of January, 1918, he contracted pneumonia fever which proved fatal on January 17, 1918. His body was brought to Gibbon for burial, where a detachment of Home Guards conducted the ceremony with full military honors. He is buried at Riverside Cemetery, Gibbon. He served his government honorably and briefly at Camp Cody.

EUGENE L. M'WILLIAMS

son of D. P. McWilliams, of Shelton, Neb., was born at Lorton, Neb., April 3, 1893. Private McWilliams joined the service at Kearney, Neb., February 4, 1918. He trained with the 318th Engineers at Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash. Private McWilliams died of pneumonia fever shortly after landing at Brest, France. He is buried in the American Municipal Cemetery, at Brest, France.

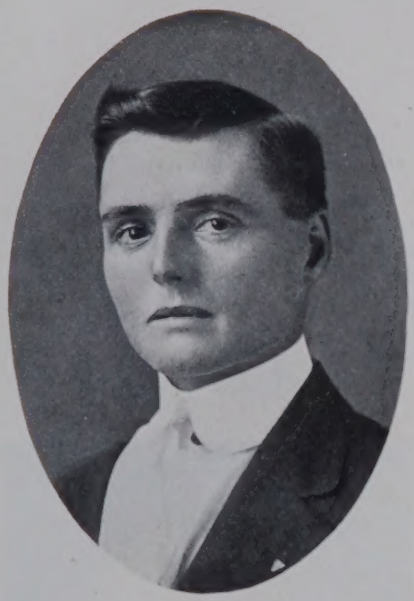
CLINTON A. COPELAND

was the son of George M. Copeland of Kearney, Neb. He was born at Ravenna, Neb., February 9, 1887. Private Copeland joined the service at Cheyenne, Wyo., September 19, 1917. In June, 1918, he arrived in France. While on his way to the front he was killed in a train wreck, July 23, 1918.



HENRY GEORGE KENNEY

son of Mr. John Kenney, of Amherst, Neb., was born at Amherst, Neb., December 21, 1895. Private Kenney joined the service at Kearney, Neb., September 19, 1917. He trained at Camp Funston, Kansas, and saw active service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He died from the results of a wound received October 9, 1918.



GREELEY ROBBINS

was the son of Oliver Robbins, of Miller, Neb. He was born on his father's farm in Buffalo County, Nebraska. Sergeant Robbins joined the service at Denver, Colo., August 6, 1916; and was trained in the aviation section at San Antonio, Texas. Later his services were required in the A. E. F. in France, and for many months Sergeant Robbins worked faithfully very near the front lines. On April 26, 1919, he made his first practice flight, which, by an accident, resulted in his death. He is buried in the American Cemetery at Le Walden, France.

MARVIN S. LARIMER

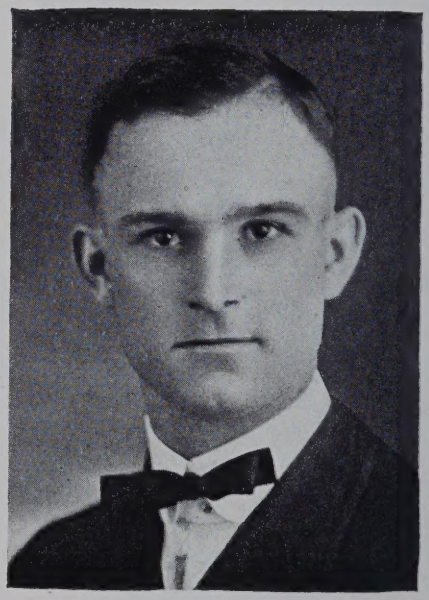
son of E. C. Larimer, of Omaha, Neb., was born May 23, 1895, at Kearney, Neb. Private Larimer joined the service at Billings, Mont., July 23, 1918. He trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with the 163d Depot Brigade. On October 15, 1918, he died of pneumonia at Camp Dodge, Ia. Funeral services were held in Kearney and interment took place in the Kearnev cemetery.

KWAN SOO LEE

was a native of Korea, but had been raised and educated from childhood, at Kearney, Neb., being a graduate of K. H. S. Sergeant Lee entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in June, 1916, and received his early military training on the Mexican border, being stationed with Co. L., at Llano Grande, Texas. During the summer of 1917, he was with an infantry company under command of Lieutenant Tracy, doing guard duty at the U. P. Bridge at North Platte. Sergeant Lee was accidentally drowned at this point.

TOM CORDY

son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cordy, of Ravenna, Neb., entered the service at Aurora, Neb., enlisting in Co. M, Infantry. He trained at Camp Cody, N. M. While at Fort Logan, Colo., he contracted pneumonia which resulted in his death at the Denver Hospital. Full military honors were held at the Aurora Cemetery.



ELMER LLOYD ROSE

son of Mrs. E. L. Rose, R. F. D. 5, Kearney, Neb., was born near Baxter, Ia., June 16, 1892. Seaman Rose entered the service in May, 1917, at Bremerton, Wash., and trained at the Seattle Navy Yards, for duty in the U. S. N. He remained at Seattle until his death, which came through accident on March 10, 1919. At that time he was chief carpenters mate, and had served his country faithfully.

RICHARD D. OGLEBIE

Son of F. M. Oglebie, Shelton, Neb., was also reported wounded in the Argonne fighting and is possibly one who has answered the great roll call. His photo and biography can be found on Page 100.

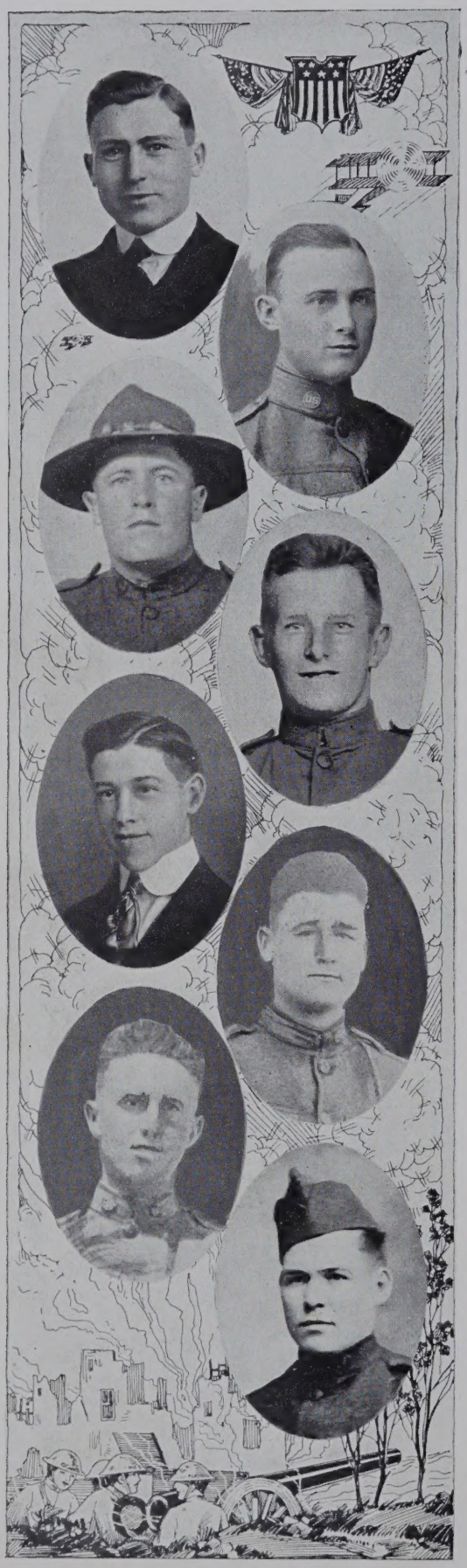
CARL C. SHREVE

Son of A. D. Shreve, Kearney, Neb., member of the Rainbow Division, was reported wounded July 25, 1918, and since then nothing has been learned of his whereabouts, although the Red Cross has searched for information. His photo and biography appear on Page 101.

FRED E. SOBER

Son of J. H. Sober, Shelton, Neb., was reported wounded on August 6, 1918. Nothing further has been heard regarding him. His photo and military biography may be found on Page 35.

THE 1917-1919 SERVICE MEN



Private Ben P. Rumpeltes

Son of Mrs. Marie Rumpeltes — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 15, 1918; and received training in the S. A. T. C., at Kearney State Normal, receiving his discharged December 10, 1918. At present he is farming near New Castle, Wyoming.

Sergeant Andy H. Rumpeltes

Son of Mrs. Marie Rumpeltes — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., June 28, 1917; trained at Ft. Riley and Camp Greenleaf, in Army Sanitation Medical Department. Served in France until discharged February 10, 1919. At present is on a homestead at New Castle, Wyo.

Private Walter L. Anderson

Son of Mrs. Ella Anderson — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in Sept. 1917; trained at Camp Funston for M. G. Co., later with Co. A 2nd Engineers. Went through France and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Private Thomas H. Sanford

Son of Mrs. Emily Sanford — Chicago, Ill.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for service in the 338th Field Artillery, later serving with Battery B, 88th Division in France. Discharged January 16, 1919.

Fred W. Lake

Son of Mrs. Cora M. Lake — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 15, 1918; trained at State University at Lincoln, and Leavenworth, Kansas and Camp Meade, entering the Radio Department. Discharged in February, 1919.

Private Clarence J. Walker

Amherst, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 30, 1917; was trained at Camp Cody, in M. G. Co., 134th Division. Later sailed for France; not seeing actual service, but doing Military Police work at St. Jamme, France. 259th Co. M. P.

Private Norman E. Robinson

Son of Jennie S. Robinson — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered service at Ravenna, Neb., in July 1917, and trained at Aurora and Camp Cody, for service in Co. M. 32d Division. Was on the firing line for 30 days in France, returning with his division.

Private John C. Sweeney

Son of James Sweeney — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, July 5, 1918; trained at Fort Bayard, for service in the Medical Corps, serving in France on the Argonne front with supplies, later in Brest, France, at Base Hospital 118, A. P. O. 716.

Private Harry M. Dent
Omaha, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in July, 1917, and was trained at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and Camp Taylor, Kentucky, for service in 339th Ambulance Co., of the 84th Division. Served in France until his discharge.

Private Tilford Hecht
Son of Mrs. S. I. Hecht — Norfolk, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 3, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for service overseas. Saw service on the Alsace-Lorraine front and Argonne sector, receiving his discharge July 7, 1919.

Corporal Thomas E. Booth
Son of T. J. Booth — Beatrice, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in May, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and De Souge, France; consigned to Radio Service with Battery E, 338th F. A. 88th Division. Received discharge January 18, 1919.

Corporal Alex W. Rhone
Son of F. S. Rhone — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, Colo., July 19, 1918, and trained at Camp A. A., Humphreys, Va., for service with Co. F, 5th Engineers, and received his discharge on April 18, 1919.

Corporal Trigg Dailard
Son of W. D. Dailard — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., September 18, 1918, and received training in Co. K, 4th Infantry Battalion, serving until December 29, 1918, when he received his discharge.

Private Frank T. Weed
Son of Edward E. Weed — Schenectady, N. Y.

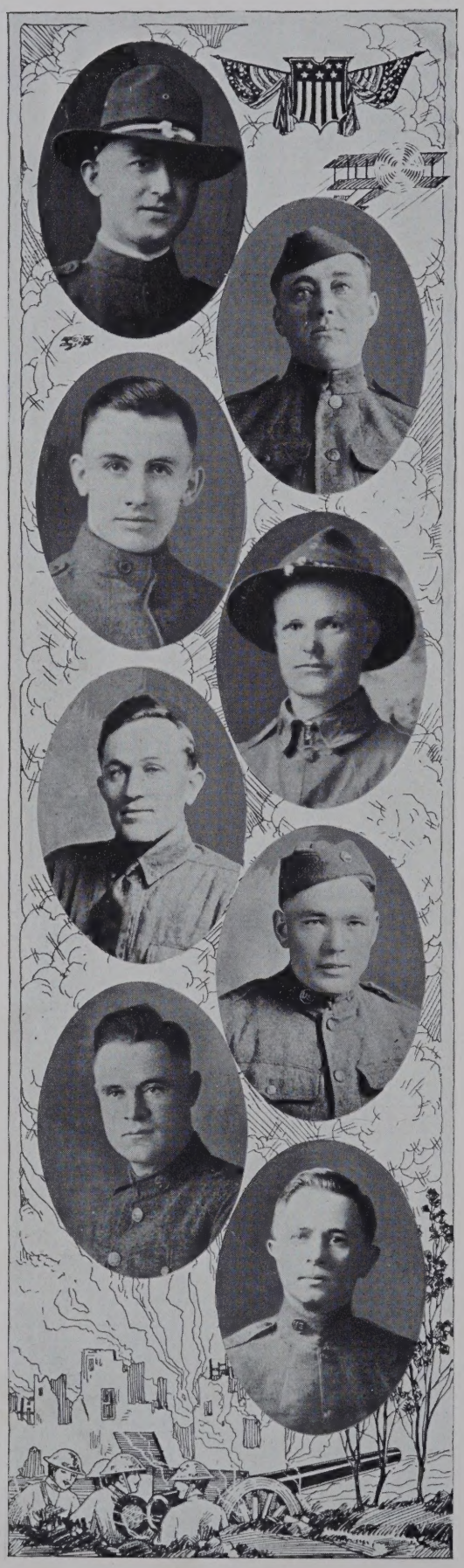
Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 17, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for service with the Engineering department of the 88th Division. Saw service in France, also with the Army of Occupation. Discharged May 26, 1919.

Private Lawrence F. Haug
Son of W. H. Haug — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 4, 1918, and received training at State Uni., in the S. A. T. C., with Co. D, Sec. A. Received his discharge December 14, 1918, and at present in residing in Shelton, Neb.

Private Hallie B. Cooper
Son of Perry J. Cooper — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., April 1, 1918; trained at Camp Funston, in Engineering Department of 89th Division. Saw service in St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse campaign. Severely gassed, in hospital two months. Discharged June 4, '19.



Private John Ludlo Tillman

Son of Mrs. R. M. Weaver — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 5, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, and Camp McArthur, Tex., for duty in Co. I, 3d Replacement. Discharged January 13, 1919. Resides at Grand Island, Nebraska.

Private Lester Drage

Son of Mrs. Angeline Drage — Soldier, Kansas

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for service in Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service in St. Lucey, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne sectors; Army of Occupation, and received his discharge June 2, 1919.

William P. Mullen

Son of Mrs. John Mullen — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service Oct. 1, 1918, through Creighton University S. A. T. C. Training Corps, remaining until the armistice was signed. Discharged December 11, 1918.

Earl E. Forshey

Son of A. A. Forshey — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 22, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Battery F, Field Artillery. Received his discharge papers on February 4, 1919. Resides at Benkelman, Nebraska.

Hans Alfred Buhmann

Son of Edward Buhmann — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Funston, Kansas, and trained at Camp Cody, New Mexico. The last address given was from Remount Depot, 326, Camp Cody, N. M. Wounded in right hand, one finger off. No other information obtainable.

John Cherry

Son of George Cherry — Sartoria, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Nebraska, and trained at Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp McArthur, Texas, for duty with D. B., 45th Infantry. Received his discharge papers December, 18, 1918.

Private Samuel R. McKinney

Son of Willis McKinney — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Co. A, 341st M. G. Bat., 89th Division. Saw service in France with 2nd Provisional Machine Co., 19th Grand Division.

Private Frank I. Mladek

Pleasanton, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty with Co. C, 40th Infantry later transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio. Discharged June 4, 1919, and living at Pleasanton, Neb.

Waid Balcom, Aerial Operator
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 25, 1917, and was trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, for duty as an aerial operator. Was in foreign waters during fall and winter of 1917-18. Discharged April 8, 1919.

Orville I. Shreve, Aviator Second Class
Son of A. D. Shreve — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., December 8, 1918, and trained at Ft. Logan and Kelley Field, for duty in the Aviation Service. At present is a machinist at Grand Island, Nebraska.

Sergeant John M. Troupe
Son of Mrs. M. N. Troupe — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., January 19, 1918, and trained at Camp Sevier, S. C., for duty with the 19th Co., 1103d Aero Squadron. Saw duty in France and received his discharge May 30, 1919.

Private George W. Dunn
Son of M. F. Dunn — Kearney, Neb.

Joined the service at Billings, Mont., December 2, 1917, and was trained at Camp Lewis, Kelley Field, and Camp Hancock, for duty with Motor Mechanics Reg. Signal Corps. Saw service with the A. E. F. in France.

Corporal William McIntyre
Son of Robert McIntyre — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., July 28, 1917, and was trained at Kelley Field, Texas, for duty with the 474th Aero Squadron. Saw service on Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Verdun sectors. Discharged February 5, 1919.

Ernest Schwab
Son of John Schwab — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty in Co. 5, Aviation Corp. Received his discharge December 11, 1918. Resides on a farm near Riverdale, Nebraska.

Sergeant Dae C. Lantz
Son of W. C. Lantz — Lincoln, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., August 18, 1917, and was trained at Ft. Logan, transferred to Kelley Field, for duty in the 4th Aero Squadron. Was injured in airplane accident, and has never fully recovered from effects of his fall. Discharged in January, 1918.

Will Jerrold Scoutt, Chief Quarter Master
Son of W. J. Scoutt — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kansas City, Mo., July 6, 1918, and was trained at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for duty in Naval Aviation. Received his discharge papers on November 29, 1918. Farming at Kearney, Nebraska.

Captain Charles K. Gibbons

Son of Henry Gibbons — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 15, 1918, in the Medical Corps; trained at Ft. Riley, and served for two weeks caring for flu cases at Pottsville, Pa.; transferred to Bordeaux, France, in Base Hos. 111, A. P. O. 705, where he remained until the summer of 1919, when he received his discharge. Practicing physician at Kearney, Nebraska.

Private Elmer Earl Galvin

Son of George A. Galvin — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., October 4, 1917; trained at Camp Funston, was a member of Hdq. Co., 355th Inf., 89th Division until January 14, 1918 when he received his discharge. Is now farming near Kearney, Nebraska.

Second Lieutenant R. S. McCutcheon

Son of Mrs. H. M. McCutcheon — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., July 18, 1918, and trained at Ft. Sheridan for infantry service in 9th Co., S. A. T. C. Transferred to Nashville, Tenn., until Dec. 21, 1918, when he received his discharge.

Private Evald A. Larson

Son of Mrs. Emma Strolberg — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 28, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for infantry service. Saw active service with the Expeditionary Forces in France for some months.

Private Pete M. Pettit

Son of F. L. Pettit — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, Colo., and trained at Camp Fremont, Calif., and Camp Mills, Ammunition Train, Co. C., 8th Division; discharged in January, 1919; now resides in North Platte, Nebraska.

Private Adolph Kasal

Son of Anton Kasal — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Funston, September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody, N. M., with 4th Neb., 34th Division. Received his discharge August 19, 1918, and is at present farming near Poole, Nebraska.

Private Lukas Hofbauer

Son of Mrs. Louise Hofbauer — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Lee, for service in the veterinary department. Served in a veterinary hospital located at Souqy, France.

Private Arthur H. Barrett

Son of A. Barrett — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kimball, Nebraska, September 18, 1918, and trained at S. A. T. C., Manhattan, Kansas, for service in the Mechanical Engineering Department. Received his discharge December 11, 1918.

Sergeant Albert R. Knox

Son of Oscar G. Knox — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at Alliance, Neb., June 2, 1918; trained at Ft. Riley, and Camp Benning, Ga., later transferred to the quartermaster service, and stationed at Perry, Ohio. Now stationed at Camp Benning, Ga. Enlisted at age of 16 years.

Private William R. Phillips

Pleasanton, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Nebraska, October 1, 1919, taking up Radio Work. Any other information could not be obtained.

Private Ernest M. Crosby

Son of A. R. Crosby — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 15, 1918, and trained at Lincoln, Neb., and Camp Sherman, O., for service with Co. K., 362d Infantry, 91st Division and saw service in the Lys and Scheldt drive in Belgium. Discharged April 25, '19.

Private LeRoy Pfeiffer

Son of Mrs. Sophia Pfeiffer — Sartoria, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917; trained at Camp Funston for service with Headquarters Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division, saw service in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse sectors, also with Army of Occupation.

Private Emil Veit, Jr.

Son of E. Veit — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., in September 1917, and trained at Camp Funston for service with M. G. Co., 137th Infantry, 35th Division, with which he sailed to France. He saw active service with the 35th, until its demobilization.

Private John Cameron

Son of Dan Cameron — Odessa, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and De Souge, France, with Hdq. Co., 338th F. A. 88th Division, which had been ordered to the front when the armistice was signed. Discharged Jan. 16, '19.

Private Edward P. Esterman

Son of Joseph Esterman — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917; trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, for service with M. G. Co., 138th Infantry. Saw service in the Argonne Forest, returning with his division. Discharged about May 1, 1919.

Private Lewis W. Klinzman

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., May 28, 1918 and trained at Camp Dodge for service with M. G. Co., 88th Infantry. Saw service in France with his division, returning with them for demobilization.

Private Roy Biggs Henline

Son of S. A. D. Henline — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Chicago, Ill., December 17, 1917, and trained at Northwestern S. A. T. C., Chicago, Ill., for duty with Medical Reserve, and received his discharge papers December 12, 1918.

Corporal Frank Loskot, Jr.

Son of Frank Loskot — Medford, Okla.

Entered the service at Ravenna, Neb., September 8, 1917, and trained at Paris Island and Quantico, Va., for duty in the 18th Co., 10th Reg. Marine Corps.

Private Leonard Spencer Lovitt

Son of Mrs. Grace Lovitt — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Nebraska, and was trained at Camp Scott, for duty with the Ambulance Service of the United States Army. Received his discharge papers, on November 16, 1918.

Second Lieutenant John C. Botsford.

Son of M. F. Botsford — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service Sept. 20, 1918, and trained at Officers Training School at Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty with the Heavy Artillery, in U. S. Army. Received his discharge papers February 27, 1919.

Silas A. Wadley

Son of J. W. Wadley — Humboldt, Kan.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 2, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston, on the Psychological Board, and Provisional Motor Transport. Received his discharge papers March 25, 1919. Auto mechanic, Kearney, Nebraska.

Private Clete Torrence

Son of S. P. Torrence — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Co. A, 341st M. G. Bat. Saw service in St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged July 11, 1919. Farming near Riverdale, Neb.

Private Martin F. Blaschka

Son of Thomas Blaschka — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Camp Crain, Pa., for duty in Base Hospital 114, First Army Corps. In France eleven months, but in no battles. Discharged June 7, 1919.

Private Burton M. Armstrong

Son of Mrs. Viola Armstrong — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lexington, Neb., March 4, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Grant, for duty with Co. E, 5th Engineers, seeing service in France with the American Expeditionary forces. Discharged July 13, 1919.

Corporal Robert R. Meline

Son of Gust A. Meline — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service February, 8, 1918, and was trained at Vancouver, Wash., and Camp Merritt, for duty with Co. C, 318th Engineers. Saw service in Argonne drive and Grand Pre battle, Nov. 6, 1918, at Verdun on November 11.

Second Lieutenant R. B. Daugherty

Son of Mary T. Daugherty — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in September, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, Camp Pike, Camp Taylor, Camp Jackson, Camp Sheridan and Fort Dodge, for duty in Field Artillery, 85 Reg. Discharged in December, 1918.

Second Lieutenant J. F. Nelson

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service in May, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, Camp Taylor, Camp Jackson, and Ft. Sill, for duty with Hdq. Co., 134th Infantry, 34th Division. Received his discharge papers in December, 1918, at Ft. Sill.

Sergeant Harry N. Mann

Son of R. D. Mann — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Holdrege, Neb., Sept. 20, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. C, 89th Division. Saw service in St. Mihiel, Argonne Woods, and siege of Metz. Discharged March 20, 1919. Farming near Mascot, Neb.

Private Roy Taylor

Son of Ralph Taylor — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Amherst, Neb., in September, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, and saw service at St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and later in Army of Occupation.

Corporal Clarence Taylor

Son of Ralph Taylor — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service April 30, 1914, and saw six months service on the Mexican border, with Co. L. Transferred to 127th Field Artillery, for overseas duty, and received his discharge January 22, 1919.

Corporal Delmer C. Landis

Son of Mrs. Daisy Landis — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in July, 1917, and was trained at Camp Dix, for duty with the 134th Infantry, (Rainbow Division). Crossed to France in October, 1918, and served with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Private Ira Verne Landis

Son of Mrs. Daisy Landis — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lexington, Neb., August 26, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, Kansas, for duty with Depot Brigade, 10th Division. Received his discharge papers on March 23, 1919.

First Class Musician, Carter W. Pierce

Son of B. B. Pierce — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., July 12, 1918, and trained at Great Lakes, Illinois, for service with the U. S. S. Matsonia Band. Crossed the Atlantic six times during the eight months service. Discharged April 29, 1919.

Ph. Mate, Oscar E. Geist

Son of O. O. Geist — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., June 5, 1917; trained at Goat Island, Calif., in H. Corps, U. S. N., Co. E. 13th Reg. Marines, and at present is on duty at St. Nazairre, France.

Second Class Q. M., Thomas C. Bolan

Son of Mrs. Thomas Bolan — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered service at Omaha, Neb., June 9, 1918, and trained at Puget Sound, Seattle, Wash., later placed on U. S. S. Western Maid; transferred to U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria. At present in Portsmouth Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Second Class Petty Officer R. A. Tibbetts

Son of Mrs. M. A. Tibbetts — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 2, 1918; trained at Great Lakes, Ill., in the Aviation Dept., Co. H., Aviation 15th Regulars. Served until January 10, 1919, when he received his discharge. Lives at Ravenna, Neb.

Private Fred B. Reynolds

Son of S. S. Reynolds — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., March 27, 1918, and was trained at Annapolis, Maryland, for service in the U. S. Navy. Received his discharge on February 8, 1919, and at present is with the Nebraska Telephone Co.

Bugler, Albert LeRoy Henninger

Son of S. A. D. Henninger — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., June 2, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station for service in the navy; placed in the Naval Reserve, March 2, 1918. Present address, Shelton, Nebraska.

Seaman, Orval L. Mast

Son of Ira C. Mast — Julesburg, Colo.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 13, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., for service in the U. S. Navy. Received his discharge on March 7, 1919 and resides at Julesburg, Colorado.

Second Class Seaman, Lincoln Milbourn

Son of William Milbourn — Elmcreek, Neb

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., Nov. 13, 1917, and trained at U. S. N. Training Station and at Puget Sound. Later transferred to Cuba on the U. S. S. Ludlow, where he remained for several months.

Private Lloyd L. Carlson

Son of Alfred Carlson — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917; trained at Camp Funston and Camp Merrit, serving with Co. I 125th Infantry, 32d Division through Chateau Thierry and Alsace-Lorraine drives. Discharged April 21, 1919.

Private William John Patterson

Son of A. J. Patterson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Feb. 2, 1918; trained at Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash., for service with Co. C, 318th Engineers. Was still in France at the time this biography was written.

Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Fitzgerald

Son of O. E. Fitzgerald — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and Camp Taylor, Kentucky, for service with the Artillery, F. A. C. O. T. S. Received his discharge December 18, 1918. Now practicing law in Kearney.

Private Fred E. Sober

Son of J. H. Sober — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917; trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody for service in Co. B 58th Infantry. Crossed in June, 1918, wounded August 6, 1918. Nothing has been learned regarding him since August 6, 1918.

Private Rudolph Conrad Richter

Son of Fred D. Richter — Kearney, Neb.

Where he entered the service, or the date, is not known. Later it was learned he belonged to the 123rd Heavy Artillery, and had served with the Americans in France. At present is at Lintgen, Luxemburg, with the A. A. O.

Private Karl F. Richter

Son of Fred D. Richter — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 10, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, and Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., Mach. Gun Co., 134th Infantry. It is not known whether he later served in France, and his present address is unknown.

Private Norman M. McLaren

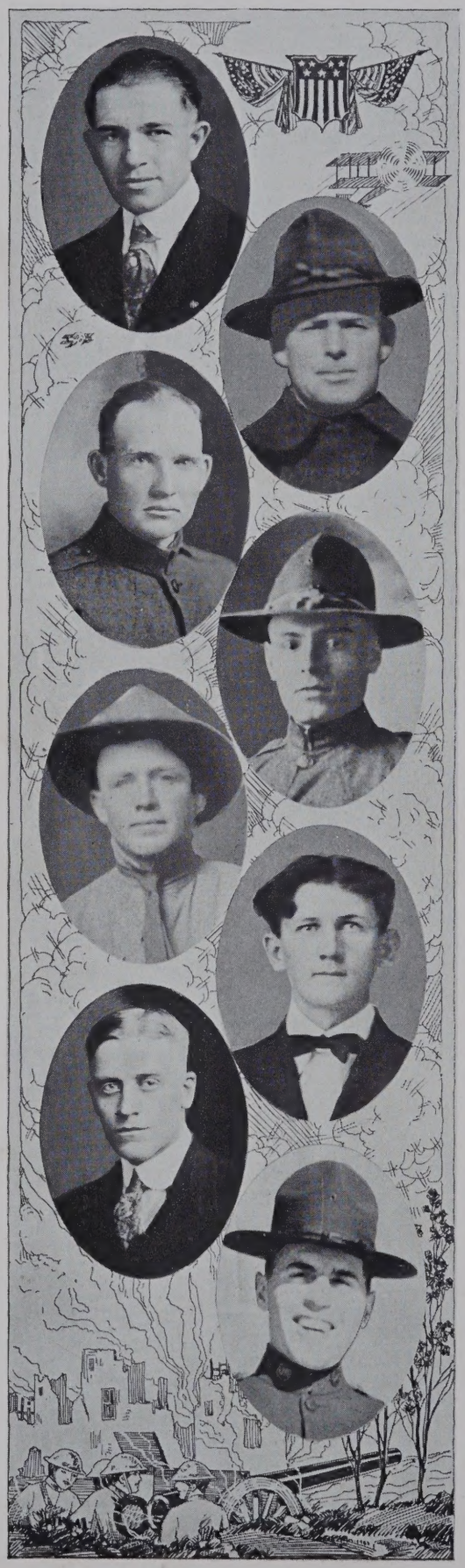
Son of Murdock McLaren — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, Colo., May 6, 1917, and trained at Fort Riley and Fort Mills, for Coast Artillery service. Transferred to 11th Co. Philippine Islands; present address Fort Mills, Philippine Islands.

Second Lieutenant Donald W. McLaren

Son of Murdock McLaren — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Snelling, May 14, 1917; trained at Fort Snelling and Camp Dodge, for service in the Infantry and Machine Gun Service. Served with the 88th Division in France until the Division was demobilized.



.Private Joe L. Wertman

Son of A. D. Wertman — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley, and Camp Crain, for duty with the Medical Corps. Crossed to France in August, 1918, and in service at Le Mans, France.

Private George W. Sear

Son of Chas. Sear — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 4, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Riley, Kansas, for duty with the Medical Corps, and received his discharge December, 23, 1918.

Private Rex Wm. Jeffers

Son of Thomas Jeffers — Lynden, Wash.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty in 163d D. B., Co. 35, 9th Infantry. Received his discharge papers on December 9, 1918. Farming near Amherst, Nebraska.

Sergeant Glenn Elliott

Son of Henry Elliott — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at Great Falls, Mont., Sept. 19, 1917, and was trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty in Co. D, Motor Supply Train, 91st Division. In St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Ypres-Lys offensives. Discharged May 8, 1919.

Private David Lindholm

Son of C. Lindholm — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, N. M., for duty with Co. K, 59th Infantry, 4th Division. Saw service at Chateau-Thierry and Argonne Woods; wounded. Discharged on February 15, 1919. Farming near Kearney.

Arthur Lindholm

Son of C. Lindholm — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Forsyth, Mont., August 4, 1918, and trained at Camp Fremont, Calif., for duty with Supply Co., 13th Infantry. No other information obtainable.

Lieutenant Lorin E. Gunderson

Son of Mrs. L. E. Gunderson — Potter, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, receiving three promotions while in the service. At time of his discharge—December 21, 1918—he was in the Chemical Warfare Service at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

Private M. H. Lee

Son of M. G. Lee — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Logan, Utah, August 16, 1918, and trained at Logan, U., Winfield Scott and Camp McArthur, Texas, for duty in Co. D, Heavy Artillery. Received his discharge papers December 15, 1918.

Sergeant Carl H. Colby

Son of Mrs. R. E. Colby — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for duty with Co., 35, U. S. Infantry. Received his discharge papers February 13, 1919.

Private Arthur Brandhurst

Son of Henry Brandhurst — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 3, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with the 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Was taken sick at Camp Funston, which kept him from overseas duty. Discharged March 15, 1919.

Ralph Waldo Talbot

Son of A. O. Talbot — Grand Island, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty in Medical Corp, with Casual Co., 403d A. E. F. Saw duty in France in the hospitals, and received his discharge in early summer of 1919.

Second Lieutenant Arthur B. Robinson

Son of C. S. Robinson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, Camp Pike, Camp Perry and Camp Grant, for duty in the U. S. Infantry. Unassigned. Discharged Dec. 3, 1918.

Sergeant Hamlet Irvin Bishop

Son of F. E. Bishop — Carrol, Neb.

Entered the service at Hastings, Neb., in 1917, and trained at Fort Logan and Fort Riley, for duty with the Medical Corps. Received two promotions at Ft. Riley, but was never permitted to go across. Discharged in March, 1919.

Hubert Pesek

Son of Mrs. Anna Pesek — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Aurora, Neb., August 14, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, for duty with Company H, 125th Infantry. Saw service in France and returned for demobilization in March, 1919.

Tomhas Halpin

Son of James Halpin — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston. Remained in training for three months, receiving his discharge papers December 4, 1918. Resides on a farm near Poole, Neb.

Private Ralph Bodden

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Fort Riley, for duty with Co. M. 51st Infantry, (Pioneer Division). Saw service in St. Mihiel offensive, and later in Army of Occupation. Discharged July 13, 1919.

Second Lieutenant David A. Webbert

Son of H. A. Webbert — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service July 22, 1918. Sent to Machine Gun Officers Training School at Camp Hancock, Ga. Served as 2nd Lieutenant with 320th Machine Gun Battalion. Served on the Mexican border also.

Private Reuben A. Thomas

Son of J. W. Thomas, — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service June 24, 1918. Landed at Liverpool, England, Aug. 28, 1918. Was wounded after sixty days of active service in France.

Private Clarence C. Mears

Son of Dr. C. E. Mears, — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service December 12, 1917. Served with the 318th engineers, 6th Division, in France. Saw active service in Argonne Forest, Grand Pre, Verdun and the Somme. Was also with the Army of Occupation.

First Lieutenant Frank G. Tracy

Son of I. S. Tracy — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service March 26, 1917. Sent to Cody and then to Ft. Sill. 127th Field Artillery, 34th Division. Discharged at Camp Funston, January 27, 1919.

Corporal Lester S. Mercer

Gibbon, Nebraska.

Enlisted July 1918, in Co. 35, 9th B. N. 163d D. B., Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to Co. 6, 2nd B. R., 163rd D. B., remaining in the service at Camp Dodge until he got his discharge.

Second Lieutenant Robert G. Hartzell

Son of T. N. Hartzell — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at Dodge, Ia., July 21, 1919. Trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Zachary Taylor and Camp Knox. Was a member of the Light Field Artillery; no regular assignment. Discharged December 22, 1919.

William F. Woody

Lomax, Nebraska.

Enlisted May 26, 1918. Trained at Camp Cody and Camp Merritt. Crossed to France in October, 1918. Saw service with the 141st infantry in France.

Lieutenant Frank Major, Jr.

Son of Frank Major — Kearney, Neb.

Enlisted in April 1917 as Chaplain of the 4th Neb. Sent to Camp Cody and later transferred to 127th F. A. Sent to Ft. Sill and went overseas Sept. 1918. Still in France, though his regiment has returned home. Chaplain of LeMans Div. Trans. Corps.

Private John B. Oglebie

Son of F. M. Oglebie — Shelton, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., May 30, 1917. Trained at Omaha, and Camp Cody, N. M., Saw service with the 128th infantry, 32d Division in Soissons and Argonne sectors. Was gassed and wounded during Argonne offensive. Discharged April 17, 1919.

Corporal Arthur Echternacht

Son of Henry Echternacht — Shelton, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., May 28, 1918. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., field artillery; was a member of Bat. C., 338th F. A., 88th Division in France. Discharged January 17, 1919; lives at Shelton, Neb.

Private Harry E. Kelley.

Son of H. S. Kelley — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 25, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M., 127th F. A. Served with the expeditionary forces in France and among the wounded. Discharged at Camp Dodge, on his return. Lives at Kimball, Neb.

Private Ernest R. Himmelright

Son of Frank J. Himmelright — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918; trained at Fort Riley and Camp Dodge, Ia., was a member of the Medical Dept., in 274th Am. Co., 19th Sanitary Train, 19th Division. Discharged January 13, 1919.

Corporal Romney E. Watson

Son of W. H. Watson — Brady, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918; trained at Camp Fremont, Calif., and Camp Lee, Va., as a member of Ammunition Train, Co. G., 8th Division. Discharged on April 1, 1919.

First Class Musician, H. C. Fredrick

Son of Mrs. R. Fredrick — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 20, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Cody, N. M., in 6th Wisconsin Band. Saw service in France, and is now residing on a farm at Riverdale, Nebraska.

Private Ralph H. Gorbutt

Son of Leroy Gorbutt — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in August, 1918, as a member of the S. A. T. C., radio section, Co. B., and received his discharge in November, 1918. Now with Western Electric Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Private Godfried Abels

Son of Henry Abels — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 20, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., in Co., C, 9th Infantry Division and was discharged from service October 25, 1918. Resides on a farm near Amherst, Nebraska.

Frank Husemoller

Son of Frank K. Husemoller — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Nebraska, August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, Kansas, for duty in Co. B., M. P., 41st Infantry.

Private Geo. J. Hart

Son of I. T. Hart — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Broken Bow, in June, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, for duty with M. G. Co., 125th Inf., (Sand Storm Division). Went to France as Replacement in M. G. Co., 125th Inf., 32d Division. At Chateau-Thierry, over the top three times; wounded Oct. 9, 1918, two machine gun bullets through the neck; in Army of Occupation,

Private James I. Miller

Son of James Miller — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., March 29, 1918, trained at Fort Flagler, Washington, for duty with Coast Artillery Corps, 39th Reg., 13th Division. Discharged at Camp Dodge, December 12, 1918.

Leslie C. Valentine

Son of F. A. Valentine — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Council Bluffs, Ia., May 13, 1918, and trained at Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex., for duty in Co. L, 7th Infantry Division. Saw service with Army of Occupation.

Corporal Bert L. Reed

Son of E. F. Reed — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 1, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody, New Mexico, for service in the 6th Neb., Infantry, later transferred to the band. Disabled, and received his discharge in November, 1917.

Sergeant Frederic D. Ray

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., August 1, 1917, and was trained at Fort Logan, Colo., for duty with Q. M. Supply Co. 306. Crossed to France, landing at St. Nazaire, France.

Fred Zimmerman

Son of Mrs. Ed. Zimmerman — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., in July, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody and Ft. Sill, for duty with Battery E, 127th Heavy Artillery. Crossed to France in August, 1918. Discharged in April 1919.

Private Floyd V. Waters

Son of W. P. Waters — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 15, 1918, and trained at Lincoln Nebraska Uni., and Camp Sherman, for duty as auto mechanic, serving in the 335th Inf., 84th Div. which was badly cut up and he was transferred to the 91st.

Raymond A. Graham
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in February, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley, and Camp Merritt, for duty with the U. S. Army. Was in the second battle of the Marne, and served on battle front 52 days. Discharged in January, 1919.

Charles E. Leslie
Pleasanton, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, Camp Dodge and Camp Mills, for duty with Co. E, 352d Infantry, 88th Division. Saw service in the Argonne-Meuse and other offensives.

Carl W. Peterson
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 26, 1918, and trained at Lincoln, Neb., for duty with the Signal Corps. In training at Lincoln until after armistice was signed. Discharged in December, 1918.

Corporal Roscoe C. Sammons
Son of Mrs. Lizzie Sammons Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, February 22, 1918, and was trained at Camp Fremont, for duty in Engineering Dept., transferred to English School for foreign born soldiers, again transferred to Psychological Examining Board. Discharged December 21, 1918. Home, Kearney, Nebraska.

Sergeant Rollie Glen Rose
Son of Mrs. E. L. Rose Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in June, 1917, and trained at Ft. Logan, Ft. Douglas, and Camp Pike, for duty with the 79th Infantry. Remained in the service for eighteen months, and received his discharge at Camp Funston, in February, 1919.

Aaron A. Gramly
Son of Mrs. L. C. Gramly Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in October, 1918, for training in the S. A. T. C., at Kearney State Normal. Discharged with demobilization of the S. A. T. C., in December, 1918.

Sergeant William G. Haxby
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service June 27, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley, for duty with the Medical Department, M. O. T. C., remaining in training until after the armistice was signed. Received his discharge in December, 1918. District court reporter.

George Marion Harrington
Miller, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Served five months in France, and received his discharge January 16, 1919.

Corporal Albin P. Beyer

Son of Paul A. Beyer — Maxwell, Neb

Entered service at Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 11, 1917, and trained at Kelly Field, Tex., and Camp Sevier No. 2, S. C., for duty for Air Service with 11th Construction Co., A. S., Saw service in England and Discharged April 9, 1919.

Rolland S. West

Son of Willard F. West — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the Service at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 10, 1917; trained at Ft. Logan, Colo, Kelly Field, Waco, Tex., for service in 255th Aero Squadron, Aviation. Saw service on St. Mihiel and Argonne fronts, also with Army of Occupation.

First Class Chauffer, James B. Stack

Son of James T. Stack — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12, 1917; trained at Fort Omaha, for service in Co. 64, 32d Division. Discharged March 31, 1919, and took a position in the Supply Post at Arcadia, California.

Second Lieutenant Guy R. Henninger

Son of S. A. D. Henninger — Shelton, Neb.

Entered service at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25 1918; trained at S. M. A. Uni. of Calif. and March Field, Riverside, Calif. for duty in aviation Section, Signal Corps; commissioned as a pilot and placed in reserve, Feb. 18, 1919.

Private Otto Storch

Son of Frank Storch — Chesterfield, Mo.

Entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 17th 1918, and trained at McArthur, Texas for service in the Aviation Corps. Spent some time in France, and was discharged about April 1, 1919.

Second Lieutenant Edmund Dale Dungan

Son of E. H. Dungan — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Omaha, Nov. 24, 1917; trained at School of Military Aeronautics, Austin Texas, for Aviation Service, and joined the Handley-Page Bombing Unit No. 2, at Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y. Discharged Dec. 8, 1919.

Private Mervin K. Campbell

Son of William Campbell — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service Dec. 11, 1917, and trained for duty in the Aviation Signal Corps. Sailed in March, 1918, and remained on duty in England for nine months, receiving his discharge at Camp Funston, Dec. 24, 1918.

First Lieutenant Anthony H. Easterling

Son of Holt Easterling — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at Omaha, Neb., in the fall of 1917; trained at Camp Dick, Texas, and Love Field, Texas, for Aviation Service. On board ship twice and among eight out of nine hundred, sent back to instruct others. Discharged May 1, '19.

Private Howard D. Grosh

Son of S. O. Grosh — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for service with 338th Field Artillery 88th Division. Saw service with his division in France and received his discharge January 15, 1919.

Private Neil E. Davis

Son of N. E. Davis — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with the 355th Infantry, 89th Division. On front for six weeks, severely wounded and in hospital three months. Discharged in February, 1919.

Private Ralph E. Nichols

Son of Mrs. Carrie Nichols — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 28, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, for Artillery Service. On duty with French Mortar Battery, 3rd Division, on Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse sectors. Discharged March 29, 1919.

First Lieutenant Alan A. Atchison

Son of Mrs. D. M. Atchison — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at North Platte, Neb., May 10, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, Camp Stanley, Camp Pike, for duty in 6th Co., 2nd B. N., I. C. O. T. S. Discharged Dec. 13, 1918.

Arthur M. Skeffington, Non-Commissioned Officer

Son of Thomas Skeffington — Seattle, Wash.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 10, 1918, and trained at Kansas City, Mo., and Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., for duty in Training Detachment and Mobile Hospitals. Discharged in December, 1918. Eye specialist, Kearney, Neb.

First Lieutenant Wallace E. Rose, M. D.

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., in June, 1917, and trained at Ft. Riley, sailing for France with the 6th Div., in Field Hospital No. 10. Saw service on almost every sector occupied by American troops especially the regulars at Verdun, Argonne, Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry. Practicing physician at Kearney, Nebraska.

Private John T. Birdsall

Son of James Birdsall — Knox City, Mo.

Entered the service at Atlantic, Ia., April 4, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for duty with Co. M., Rainbow Division, serving on the western front until wounded by shrapnel, July 27, 1918. Discharged from service April 2, 1919.

Corporal Gage T. Smith

Son of W. A. Smith — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, Colo., and trained at Camp Douglas and Camp Fremont, for duty with Bakery Co., seeing twelve months service overseas. Farming at present.

Glenn W. Smith, Cook

Son of W. A. Smith — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 3, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, in Bakers and Cooks School, for duty as cook instructor. Received his discharge March 30, 1919.

Corporal Archie Balcom

Son of I. S. Balcom — Fayetteville, Ark.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., December 1, 1917, and trained at Ft. Logan, Colorado, for duty in the Coast Artillery, Saw service in France and returned for his discharge April 3, 1919.

Private O. W. Shirey

Son of J. M. Shirey — Norton, Kan.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Rahe's Army Motor School, for duty as a mechanic in 9th Co. Discharged December 10, 1918. Mechanic, Kearney, Nebraska.

Sergeant Roy A. Winholtz

Son of A. Winholtz — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 14, 1918, and was trained at Uni. of Neb., Ft. Leavenworth, Camp Mead, Yale Uni., and Ft. McPherson, for duty in Co. C, 3d Training Bat., Laboratory Department. Discharged March 31, 1919.

George Fellows

Son of Mrs. Margaret Fellows — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, for duty with Co. K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel; wounded Sept 12, 1918, did not return to duty. Discharge Jan. 11, '19

Private Rigo Righette

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in April, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and Camp De Souge, France, for duty with Battery E, 338th F. A. Discharged January 17, 1919. Machinist, Kearney, Nebraska.

Corporal Rhae Volentine

Son of George Volentine — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. F, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service in St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse offensives, and later with Army of Occupation in Germany.

Lester J. Broadfoot

Son of Mrs. Marion Wallace — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Ft. Douglas, and Camp Funston, for duty in Co. K, 20th Infantry. Did not see overseas duty, being placed on guard duty at Chicago, Illinois.

Private Roy L. Turner

Son of Bartlett Turner — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and Camp De Souge, France, for duty with Battery F, 338th Field Artillery, 88th Division. Discharged March 21, 1919. Printer, Kearney, Nebraska.

Private Frans L. Anderson

Son of Andrew A. Anderson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service on February 8, 1918, and trained at Vancouver, Wash., and Camp Merritt, for duty with the 318th Engineers, A. E. F. Saw service in two or three important engagements.

Private Donald T. Gregg

Son of C. H. Gregg — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., December 2, 1917, and trained at Camp Mead, Camp Laural and Camp Glenbourne, for duty with 23d Reg. Engineers, Co. K, attached to First Army Corps. Was with First Army in last drive from Varrennes to Sedan, later rebuilding roads with German prisoners.

Sergeant Gordon Lewis Smith

Son of Mrs. J. Smith — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., December 10, 1917, and trained at Camp Logan and Ft. Riley, for duty in the Medical Branch of the Army. Saw service in France from April 12, 1918, until end of the war.

Roy D. Piper

Son of Mrs. Sarah Piper — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, and Newport News, for duty in the 316th Labor Battalion, in the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Private Leo F. Tucker

Son of John Tucker — Eddyville, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Crook, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 9, 1918, for duty with the 63d Balloon Co., in the Aerial Service, receiving his discharge papers May 23, 1919.

Sergeant Roy R. Reutlinger

Son of F. Reutlinger — Hastings, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 15, 1918, and was trained at Neb. State Uni., Ft. Leavenworth and Camp Meade, for duty with Co. B, 222d Field Signal Battalion. Received his discharge papers January 18, 1919. Employed at Kearney, Nebraska.

Private Cecil M. Wolford

Son of J. W. Wolford — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 18, 1918, and was trained at Manhattan, Kansas, in the S. A. T. C., for duty with Co. 2, Sec. B, Motor Truck Division. Received his discharge papers December 9, 1918.

Carl S. Madsen, 3rd Storekeeper

Son of C. F. Madsen — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., Dec. 15, 1917; trained at U. S. N. Training Station, San Francisco, for duty in the Regular Navy; assigned to U. S. S. Mugford, Destroyer 105, in Pacific, Panama Canal Zone and Atlantic service. Discharged at New York City, January 13, 1919.

Paul Haase

Son of the late Mrs. Louise Haase — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., in May 1917, given advanced training in electrical work at Mare, Island, Calif., and transferred in May, 1918 to a Naval Base at Queenstown, Ireland, later to Dublin.

Fred A. Johnson, Seaman

Son of Peter Johnson — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., August 6, 1917, and trained at Mare Island, Calif., for service in the U. S. Navy. At present resides at 167 Sand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leonard Arthur Denison, Seaman

Son of L. A. Denison — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., June 4, 1918, and received training at San Francisco Naval Training Station at Goat Island. Later with the Supply Dept. U. S. Naval Station at Cavite, Philippine Islands. Now in Kearney.

J. M. Kilgore, Seaman

Son of Mrs. Ella Kilgore — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., June 20, 1918, and trained at San Pedro, and Hampton Roads, later seeing service on the U. S. S. South Dakota till the close of the war. Released from service January 20, 1919.

Private Henry Cecil Lowell

Son of Levi Lowell — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 3, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., for duty as an aviator in Co. 8, 15th Regulars. Released at Great Lakes, February 15, 1919.

Dewey E. Holliday, Seaman

Son of Sterling Holliday — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 24, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Training Station, for duty in the Aviation Service. Quartered at an Aviation Base in Queenstown, Ireland. Released from active service January 10, 1919.

Murl C. Ashbaugh, Seaman

Son of Mrs. H. P. Ashbaugh — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the U. S. Naval Service by enlistment and was trained at Great Lakes Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., later seeing service as water tender on the U. S. Transport Montana.

Second Lieutenant Roy F. Walker

Son of Mrs. A. Walker — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney in September, 1917, trained at Camp Funston, sailing for France in June, 1918. Saw service with Co. F 355th Infantry 89th Division in the St. Mihiel and other important engagements, returning July, 1919.

Ray A. Walker

Son of Mrs. A. Walker — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, Colo., in October, 1917, crossed to France in March 1918, sent back as an instructor in July 1918. Sent to Camp Humphrey, then Ft. Benjamin Harrison, receiving discharge Dec. 4, 1918.

Robert J. Wallace

Son of J. Wallace — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service on October 19, 1918 at the Kearney State Normal as a member of the S. A. T. C., where he was kept in training until after the armistice was signed, receiving his discharge December 10, 1918.

Wilsey E. Oakley

Hazard, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jacksonville, Fla., and Camp Merrit, sailing on November 2, 1918 for France, and still on duty at Tours, France.

Guy A. Fuller

Son of John B. Fuller — Kearney, Neb.

Enlisted in July in the 6th Regular Band at Camp Cody. One year at Camp Dix, sailing for France in October 1918. Still in France with 9th Infantry Band.

John B. Fuller, Jr.

Son of John B. Fuller — Kearney, Neb.

Enlisted in June 1917 with the 4th Regular Band and spent a year in training, sailing for France in October 1918 with the 127th F. A. seeing service in France and receiving his discharge February 14, 1919.

Private William Dale Fleming

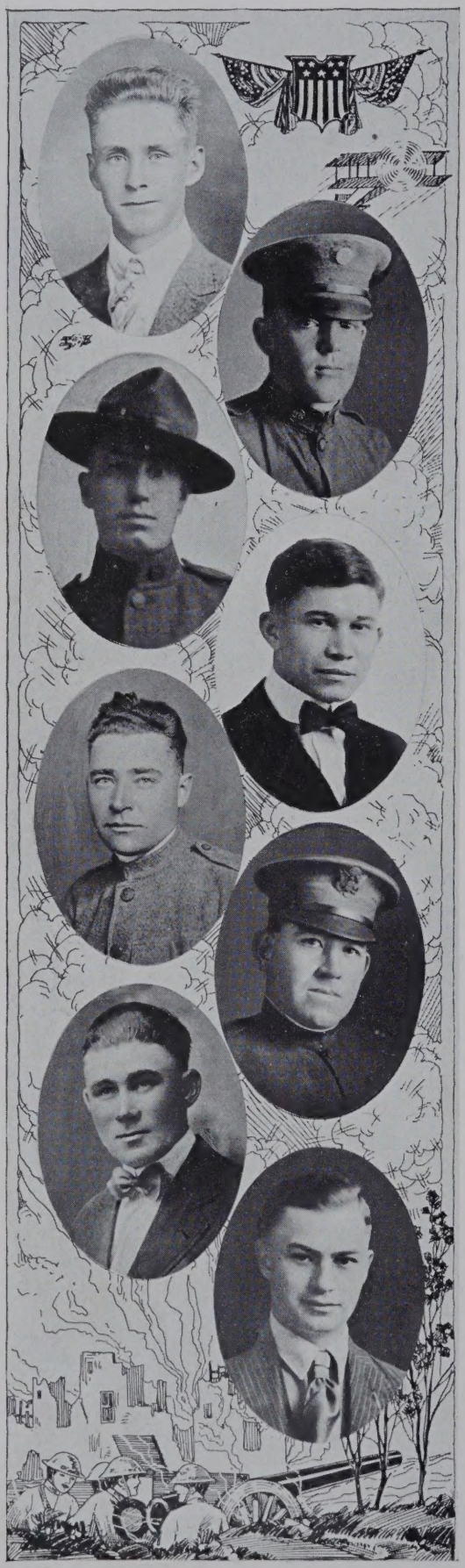
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., De Souge, France, for duty with Battery F 338th F. A., 88th Division. Served with the A. E. F. in France. Discharged Jan. 17, 1919.

Harvey J. Harman

Son of J. E. Harman — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in May, 1917, and trained at Camp Ashland and Camp Cody for duty with the Supply Co. 108, 28th (Keystone Division). Saw service in the Argonne region, receiving his discharge in May, 1919.



Harm W. Bunger, Bugler

Son of O. H. Bunger — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with 28th M. G. B. N., 10th Division. Received his discharge papers on February 28, 1919. Farming near Kearney.

Private Claude R. Mercer

Son of Chalk Mercer — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Sidney, Neb., Oct. 14, 1917, and was trained at Vancouver, Wash., and Camp Greene, N. C., for duty with Co. D, Engineers, 4th Division. Saw service at Vesle River, St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives and Army of Occupation.

Private Donald Firkins

Son of G. A. Firkins — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., Dec. 14, 1917, and trained at Ft. Scott and Camp Eustis, for duty with Bat. B, 45th Art., C. A. C. Discharged February 19, 1919.

Private Fred J. Schmeeckle

Son of Christ Schmeeckle — Eustis, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 30, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, for duty as observer and sniper, in Co. K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service in St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse drives. Discharged March 18, 1919.

Corporal Clarence Foster

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service through Co. L, 5th Neb., N. G., serving on the Mexican border. Later in training at Camp Cody, for Overseas duty in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Received his discharge during the summer of 1919.

Captain Lynn J. Butcher

Son of S. D. Butcher — Broken Bow, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 14, 1904, serving through four enlistments in Co. A, (later Co. L., 5th Neb.), and being promoted from private to captain during that time, and serving on the Mexican Border. Called into service again, January 15, 1917, and served during the war in the Training Corps; also seeing service as photographer with an Aero Squadron, and received his discharge Feb. 12, 1919.

Private James J. Burritt

Son of George Burritt — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Hdq. Co., 339th Field Artillery, 88th Division. Discharged February 12, 1919.

Private Thomas Abdo

Son of E. Abdo — Aguilan, Colo.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Grant, for duty with Medical Corps, Co. B. 161st D. B. Received his discharge January 25, 1919.

Ben Leake, Wagoner

Son of Mrs. Eva May Leake — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Logan, Camp Fremont, Camp Mills and Camp Lee, for duty with Ammunition Train, Co. A, 8th Division. Discharged at Camp Dodge, February 12, 1919.

Private Harry A. Shoemaker

Son of Mrs. Sarah Shoemaker — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 24, 1918, and trained for duty with the Medical Department. Saw service in the Meuse-Argonne and Champagne offensives with Hospital Train. Discharged July 3, 1919.

Private Carl E. Swartz

Son of Chas. and Emma Swartz — Sweden

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Funston, Kansas, for duty with Co. F, 58th Infantry, 4th Division. Saw duty on the French fronts with his division, and returned to this country for demobilization.

Second Lieutenant Adolf V. Hlava

Son of Albert V. Hlava — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., September 17, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, Camp Lee and Camp Humphrey, for duty with Hdq. Co. Engineers. Received his discharge papers January 6, 1919.

Private Richard Reeh

Son of Claus Reeh — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley and Camp Wadsworth for duty with the Medical Corps, Amb. Co. 40, 6th Division. Saw service in the Meuse-Argonne. Discharged June 26, 1919.

Private William Hlava

Son of Anton Hlava — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., and trained at Fort Logan, Ft. Riley, and Camp Bowie, for duty with the Medical Department of the U. S. Army.

Lieutenant Hugh H. Drake

Son of R. P. Drake — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service June 27, 1916, and trained at Ft. Crook, Ft. Snelling and Camp Funston, for duty with the 41st Infantry, 10th Division. Received his discharge papers on July 10, 1919.

Private R. O. Abrahamson

Son of Mrs. Ida Abrahamson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Camp Fremont, for duty in Co. A, Ammunition Train, 8th Division. Received his discharge papers February 1, 1919. Resides at Kearney, Nebraska.

Private Ernest A. Ahrens

Son of Leopold Ahrens, Sr. — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Fort Sheridan, for service in Co. D, 1st Infantry now Medical Corps. Present Address, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Corporal Elzey Collins

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston for service with Co. A 341st Infantry, 89th Division in France. In the hospital three weeks and returned from overseas sometime in April, 1919.

Second Lieutenant Anders W. Nelson

Son of Andrew Nelson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Hancock, for duty 17th Co. 164th Depot Brigade, 18th Co. C. M. G. O. T. S.; placed in reserve November 26, 1918.

Theodore A. Bolte

Son of Theodore H. Bolte — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Crook, May 15, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody for service with M. G. Bat. 110th Inf. 28th Division. Saw service in St. Mihiel sector near Metz with his Division.

Sergeant Robert LeRoy Cruit

Son of Robert F. Cruit — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., June 15, 1917, training at Camp Cody for service with the 34th Division. Saw service in France with the 109th Motor Supply Train at St. Nazaire, France.

Private Thomas John Quail

Son of Mrs. Elizabeth Quail — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 4, 1918, training at Camp Grant, Camp Hancock and Camp Johnson, for service with a Machine Gun Co. Replacement Troops. Received his discharge January 9, 1919.

Corporal George A. Otto

Son of David Otto — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and was trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for service with Co. C. 313th Engineers, 88th Division, seeing service in the Metz region, and with the Army of Occupation.

Private Willard C. Moore

Son of W. J. Moore — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Fort Riley in the Medical Department of 30th Infantry, seeing service on Marne, Chateau-Thierry, Vesle, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne fronts. Discharged April 24, '19.

Corporal Walter E. Johnston

Son of J. W. Johnston — Omaha, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, and DeSouge, France, for duty with Artillery in 338th F. A., 88th Division. Met with two submarines while crossing, ship had to be towed into port. Discharged January 16, 1919.

Private Frank L. Stryker

Son of Mrs. Mary L. Stryker — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at Holdrege, Neb., Oct. 5, 1917; trained at Camp Funston, in 314th Sup. Train, Co. F 89th Division. Saw service in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse sectors. Discharged June 10, 1919.

Private Simon F. George

Son of Frank George — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., Dec. 28, 1917; trained at Camp Funston and later in France with Headquarters Detachment, and Hospital Corps, later returning to this country for demobilization.

Private Archie E. Nickerson

Son of Mrs. A. E. Nickerson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Alliance, Neb., Dec. 13, 1917, and trained at San Antonio, Kelly Field, Dallas, Tex., for duty in the Field Artillery Co. F, 104th Am. Train, 29th Division. Saw service in England and France.

Corporal James V. McDermott

Son of E. J. McDermott — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Funston, June 24, 1918, and trained at Ft. Snelling, Camp Funston and Camp Zachary Taylor for duty in Co. K 69th Infantry, 10th Division. Discharged Jan. 6, 1919. Practicing law in Shelton, Nebraska.

Private Dan Stock

Son of Charles Stock — Victor, Colo.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., in June 1918; trained at Fort Logan and Camp Lafayette, in the Signal Corps as a Radio Operator. Unassigned and received his discharge from the service in December 1918. Resides at Victor, Colo.

Private Amos Stock

Son of Charles Stock — Victor, Colo.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., May 26, 1917; trained at Fort Riley, in Field Hospital Co. 16, Second Division for duty in the Medical Corps. Saw service in the Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel and Argonne sectors.

Sergeant Hilliard F. Cameron

Son of Dr. A. D. Cameron — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in December, 1917, and trained at Camp Johnson and Jacksonville for service in the 344th Truck Co., and saw service on the principal fronts with the American forces.

Corporal Floyd B. Patterson

Son of S. L. Patterson — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 14, 1917, and trained at Camp Ashland, and Camp Cody, for duty with Co. L, 4th Neb., transferred to M. G. Co., 134th Infantry. Saw service in Paris, France, as Military Police.

Private Lucius U. Wilkie

Son of James Wilkie — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody, for duty with Co. M, 134th Infanry. In replacement to Co. H, 58th Inf., 4th Division. Took part in fighting at Chateau-Thierry and other offensives.

Private James Adam

Son of Frank Adam — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, for duty with the 32d Division in France. Saw service at Chateau Thierry, Soissons and Argonne Forest. Discharged April 29, 1919.

Carroll G. McComb, Wagoner

Son of Mrs. Jessie McComb — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 18, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody and Ft. Sill for duty with Supply Co., 127th Field Artillery. Saw service overseas for five months. Discharged January 22, 1919.

Corporal Fred D. Finke

Son of Henry Finke — Grand Island, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Hancock, for duty with 1st Co. C., M. G. Corps, U. S. Infantry. Received his discharge papers December 6, 1918.

Sergeant Lewis Aldrich Hamilton

Son of Arthur L. Hamilton — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., in May, 1917, and was trained at Camp Logan, for duty in the Artillery Service of the U. S. Army. Discharged Nov. 14, 1918, resides in Denver, Colo., and in government employ in road construction.

Sergeant Clyde R. Leonard

Son of Frank Leonard — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. M, 70th Infantry, 10th Division. Received his discharge papers on January 23, 1919.

Private George A. Grosh

Son of Somers C. Grosh — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 2, 1917, for training at Camp Funston, Saw service with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Was at St. Mihiel and later battles; also with Army of Occupation in 89th Division.

Roy Lambert Witcher, Seaman

Son of William Witcher — Sheridan, Wyo.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 11, 1917, and trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, for duty in Co. H, 3d Reg. Transferred to High Power Radio Detachment, helping to build eight towers for wireless work.

William Ohl

Son of William Ohl — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., April 29, 1918, and trained at the Great Lakes and Camp Logan, Illinois, for duty with the U. S. Navy. Received his discharge papers February 24, 1919.

Franklin S. Henninger, Musician

Son of I. K. Henninger — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9, 1917, and was trained at the Naval Base, Norfolk, Va., for duty in the U. S. Navy. Received his discharge papers April 9, 1919.

Harold T. Peterson, Chief Gunners Mate

Berkley, Virginia.

Entered the service in January 1915, for four years and reenlisting for four more years, has been instructor in the Seaman Gunner's School at Newport, R. I., until lately when he was sent to Berkley, Va., to inspect torpedoes for the new U. S. S. "Mason."

Frank E. Dermody

Son of Mrs. Mae Dermody — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 5, 1917, and was trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, for service in the U. S. Navy. Crossed the Atlantic four times, and received his discharge March 29, 1919.

Ralph E. Dermody

Son of Mrs. Mae Dermody — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 19, 1917, and trained at Goat Island, San Francisco, for duty in the U. S. Navy. Received his discharge papers in April, 1918.

Harold R. Lane

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 14, 1917, and trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, for duty in U. S. Navy. Saw service on U. S. S. Destroyer Rathburne, in convoy duty. Discharged February 16, 1919.

Private Lloyd Reynolds

Son of S. S. Reynolds — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., February 29, 1918, and trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, for duty in the U. S. Navy. Was overseas as mechanic in Naval Air Station. Discharged February 15, 1919.

Private R. E. Walter

Son of Mrs. Mary Walter — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 14, 1917, and trained at Kelly Field, Texas in the Aviation Department, receiving his discharge February 27, 1919.

Private John Cruickshank

Son of David Cruickshank — Big Springs, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston for service in the Field Artillery of of Co. 29, 10th Division, receiving his discharge on January 24, 1919. Resides in Kearney, Nebraska.

Sergeant John Mrkvicka

Son of Mrs. Marie Mrkvicka — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Ravenna, Neb., and trained at Camp Dodge and Newport News for service in Co. 342 A. P. O. 701. Was with the Army of Occupation in Germany, during the summer of 1919.

Corporal Ralph W. Adams

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917; trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Ordinance Dept., 15th Ammunition Train, later sent to Camp Mills, L. I., receiving his discharge February 18, 1919. Resides at North Platte, Neb.

William Howard Heagney, Master Gunner

Son of Mrs. Elizabeth Heagney — Curtis, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1, 1917; trained at Fort Scott, Calif., for duty in Coast Artillery, transferred to 54th Art. C. A. C., taking part in a counter attack at St. Mihiel drive, later in Argonne drive. Discharged Mar. 11, '19.

Sergeant Lyman Reedy

Son of J. W. Reedy — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Seattle, Wash., in October, 1917, and trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty in Signal Corps and Field Artillery, later going to France with 91st Division in Co. C. Field Signal Battalion. Discharged in February, 1919.

Private August Frederick

Son of Robert Frederick — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918; trained at Camp Fremont, Calif., for duty with the Ammunition Train, Co. A 8th Division. Received his discharge papers February 12, 1919.

Kenneth O. McEntee

Son of Mrs. Margaret McEntee — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service through the S. A. T. C. at the Kearney State Normal at Kearney, Nebraska, and remained in training until after the signing of the armistice. At present resides in Kearney, Nebraska.

Private Paul C. Mattson

Son of H. Mattson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., May 10, 1915, serving on the Mexican border, later training at Camp Cody and Fort Sill, transferring to Battery E 127th F. A., seeing service in France. Discharged from service January 22, 1919.

Vernard N. Brown, Musician

Son of W. C. Brown — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 28, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for service with Co. K 355th Inf. 89th Division. Transferred in France to the Post Band at Alleroy, France, Hospital Center. Discharged May 18, 1919.

Private Albert W. Carlson

Son of E. G. Carlson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in Minnesota, in February, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Co. I 326th Infantry, later seeing service in Battle of Argonne Forest, wounded at that time, but later returning with his division for demobilization.

Corporal Ernest J. Carlson

Son of E. G. Carlson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in Minnesota in October, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge for duty with Co. D 24th Engineers. Saw service during the St. Mihiel drive. No report of his return to America.

George A. Keyser, Musician

Son of Mrs. Mary D. Keyser — Kearney, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., Aug. 1, 1917, training at Fort Crook and Camp Cody, going overseas with 121st F. A. 32d Division. Saw service in the Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, Verdun and Argonne Forest, joining band after armistice was signed, and receiving discharge papers May 19, 1919.

George D. Ice

Son of Mrs. Sarah J. Ice — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Gothenburg, Neb., August 1, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody for duty with Co. K 59th Infantry. Saw service in France and later with the Army of Occupation in Germany, returning during summer of 1919.

Private Harvey Hall

Son of James T. Hall — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 28, 1917, training at Camp Funston for duty with the 89th Division, later assigned to Military Police duty in the 89th at Camp Funston, sailing with them to France.

Corporal Edward J. Hall

Son of James T. Hall — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for service in the 89th, being transferred to 164th Depot Brigade, handling conscientious objectors. Discharged December 7, 1918.

Everett B. Scott, Ensign

Son of T. J. Scott — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in June, 1917, and was trained at Great Lakes, Boston, and San Diego, for duty in Naval Aviation; later at Miami, Florida, as Instructor in the Aviation Branch of U. S. N.

Second Lieutenant Rex R. Randall

Son of W. L. Randall — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., December 7, 1917, and trained at Berkley, and San Diego, Calif, and Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty in the Air Service Military Aeronautics. Released January 8, 1919, still held as a reserve and subject to call.

Arthur L. Crosby

Son of A. R. Crosby — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 9, 1918, and trained at Kelly Field, and Gretna Field, for duty in Squadron C., of the Aviation Branch. Received his discharge January 23, 1919.

Captain Oliver Gove Norton

Son of Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Detroit, Mich., in May, 1917, going direct to France, attached to the Air Service, with headquarters in Paris, France.

Private Gabriel Hayek

Son of Mike Hayek — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., December 14, 1917, and trained at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty with the 660th Aero Squadron. On detached service in Paris, for five months, at Headquarters doing stenographic work. Discharged May 27, 1919.

Corporal Angur A. Eck

Son of E. A. Eck — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., Oct. 11, 1917, and trained at Kelly Field, and Love Field, Texas, for duty in the 199th Aero Squadron, later stationed at Les Belle, France, in the air service. Fourteen months foreign service.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Palmer

Son of James Palmer — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., December 22, 1917, and trained at Berkley, and Mather Field, for duty in the Air Service Branch of the U. S. Army. Later acted as Pilot at Rockwell Field, Calif.

Second Lieutenant Glen T. Gilson

Son of Mrs. A. F. Gilson — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., December 14, 1917, and trained at the School of Military Aeronautics, Atlanta, Ga., for duty with the 809th Aero Supply Squadron. Discharged December 9, 1918.

Harry E. Carmichael

Son of Mrs. L. V. Carmichael — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Sidney, Neb., April 6, 1918, for training in the U. S. Cavalry.

Private Martin Carlson

Son of Fred Carlson — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 13, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Company F, 42d Division. Saw service in France with his division; gassed. Returned during summer of 1919 for demobilization.

Corporal Levi S. Lucas

Son of Chas. P. Lucas — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., in July, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody, for duty with a M. G. Co., in 134th infantry. Sailed for France in October, 1918. Was still in France in the spring of 1919.

Second Lieutenant Ralph C. Lucas

Son of Chas. P. Lucas — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at LeMars, Ia., in June, 1918, and was trained for duty with the U. S. Infantry in France. Received his discharge papers in December, 1918.

Herman W. Clark, Wagoner

Son of H. T. Clark — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, in August, 1917, trained at Camp Funston, for duty in the Medical Corps, 314th Sanitary Train, Field Hospital 354, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Verdun sectors and also fighting along the Meuse River, later with Army of Occupation.

Private Harry J. Peterson

Son of S. O. Peterson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Chicago, Ill., in September, 1910, and trained at Houston, Tex., Presidio, Calif., Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, and Japan, for duty in Coast Artillery. Transferred to Motor Bat., 4th Division. Wounded and returned to the United States in February, 1919.

Corporal L. R. Bradley

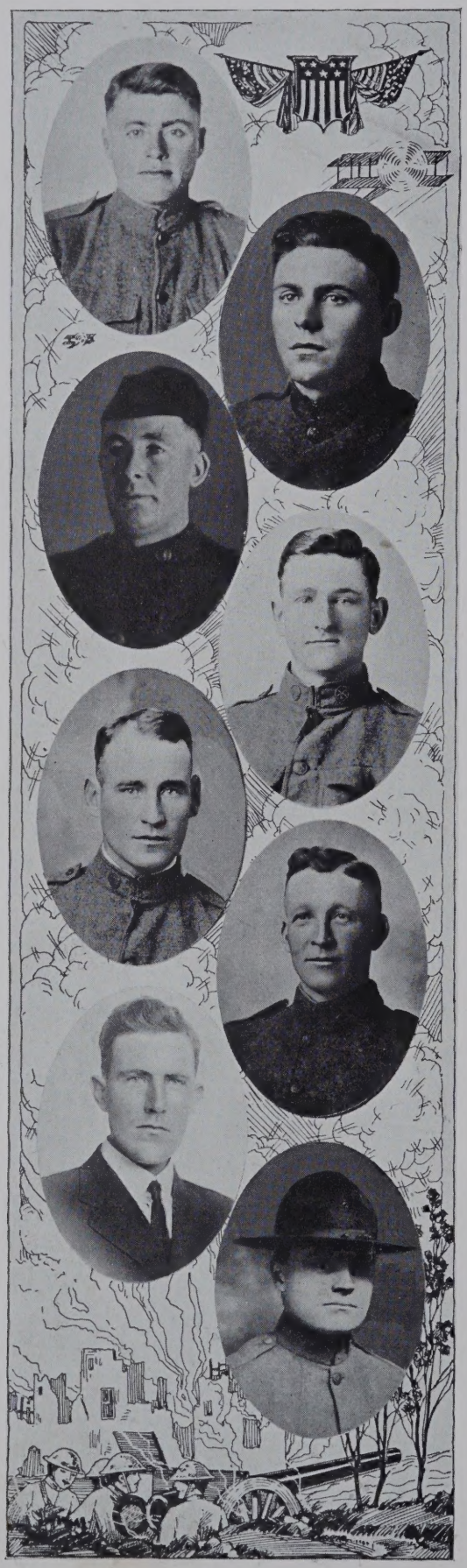
Son of Mrs. R. W. Sample — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Sioux City, Ia., in May, 1917, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Co. L, (Rainbow) Division. Was in many important engagements. Wounded and gassed. In service 2 years.

Private Lloyd M. Fisher

Son of Mrs. Emma Fisher — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 69th Reg., 19th Brigade, and received his discharge papers on February 2, 1919. Resides at Fleming, Colorado.



Private Albert S. Brown

Son of M. A. Brown — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917; trained at Camp Cody for service with Co. G, 23d Infantry, 2nd Division. Saw service in France with his division and also in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Private Edward E. Brown

Son of M. A. Brown — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and received training at Camp Funston. In M. P. Co., in the Metz drive, later with the Military Police, Toul France.

Irvin Edgar Dailey

Son of James O. Dailey — Ansley, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and trained at Fort Riley for service in the Medical Corps, and crossed to France in August, 1918. At last report was still in France.

Private Claude Willard Rhoades

Poole, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and was trained for duty with Co. F 352d Infantry, sailing for France with the 88th Division.

Private Blayne Standage

Son of Mrs. Nancy Standage — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service from Poole, Neb., June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in the Artillery Service 29th F. A. Battery C., 10th Division. Received his discharge January, 28, 1919.

Private Gustav England

Poole, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. L 69th Infantry, 10th Division. Discharged January 25, 1919. Born in Stockholm, Sweden, March 5, 1888. Occupation, farmer.

Walter Z. Tillson

Son of Walter Tillson — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., September 1, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston for duty with Hdq. Co. 355th Infantry 89th Division. Saw duty in France on St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse fronts.

Private John P. Hemming

Son of Gust Hemming — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, for service in the Cooks and Bakers of Adjutant Generals Dept. Still army cook at Camp Mills.

Roy R. Richards

Son of Geo. A. Richards — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in June 1918, and was trained at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., for service in the U. S. Navy, making his first trip across in July 1918.

William A. Neal, Water-Tender

Son of W. J. Neal — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service June 25, 1918, for training at Great Lakes Training Station, later transferred to Hampton Roads, Va. Went across once and got his discharge papers April 1, 1919. In one submarine attack.

Verle C. Cunningham, Seaman

Son of S. S. Cunningham — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 11, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes for duty as a seaman. Crossed three times on the Cruiser Pueblo as convoy. One trip to Brazil on ship carrying Brazilian ambassador. Released 2, 14, '19.

Glenn R. Cunningham, Seaman

Son of S. S. Cunningham — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 11, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes for duty as a seaman. Crossed three times on the Cruiser Pueblo as convoy. One trip to Brazil on ship carrying Brazilian ambassador. Released 12, 5, '18.

Howard Cowic, Engineer

Son of Mrs. Cowic — Springfield, Ohio

Entered the service on May 12, 1917, and trained at Great Lakes, for duty in the Engineering Department, 2nd Division. Later on a submarine chaser attached to the U. S. Steven's Fleet, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

Earl O. Kentner, Chief Electrician

Son of E. S. Kentner — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., April 12, 1911, training at Mare Island, Calif. 4 years on U. S. S. Cincinnati; still in the service at Tutuila, Samoa. Spent two years in China during the revolution there; volunteering again May 10, 1917.

Robert D. McBride, Radio Operator

Son of John McBride — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 28, 1918 and trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and Boston, Mass., for duty in the U. S. Navy. Released from active duty, February 15, 1919.

Robert Halliwell

Son of S. B. Halliwell — Odessa, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 30, 1918, training at Camp Sims, for duty in the navy, later being transferred to the Medical Corps, and acting as nurse during the flu epidemic, working at the Frisco Hospital.

Private William Bonsack

Son of Charles Bonsack — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for service in the Provost Guards. Discharged March 31, 1919.

Corporal Henry J. Hermsen

Son of Mrs. Mat Siebenaler — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 6, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest. Under fire for 99 days straight. Later with Army of Occupation. Discharged with the 89th Division.

Private Loran E. Abbott

Son of J. E. Abbott — Russell, Minn.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 4, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley and Ft. Bayard, for special duty with the Medical Department. Still on duty during spring of 1919.

Private Clyde Lemon

Brother of Chas. L. Lemon — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Billings, Mont., in October, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with M. G. Co., 138th Infantry, 35th Division. Crossed to France in April, 1918, and participated in many important battles.

Private Raymond L. Thompson

Son of Mrs. Sarah Thompson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Co. K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service with his division; wounded, not seriously; later with Army of Occupation.

Private Samuel V. Roudiez

Brother of W. A. Roudiez — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 22, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Johnson, for duty with Co. 35, 9th Bat., 63d I. M. C., crossing to France in September, 1918. Returned for demobilization in summer of 1919.

Oliver Dell Harris

Son of Stanley Harris — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service in October, 1917, and trained at Ft. Leavenworth with Co. F, 7th Engineers. Landed in France in March, 1918, and engaged in Railway Terminal Construction. At front after July 1, with 5th Division, later with Army of Occupation in Germany.

Ora R. Boltin

Son of William H. Boltin — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service early in 1918, at Fort Leavenworth, and sent across after about a month's training with the 31st Engineers. As late as April 18, 1919, he was in the service "Somewhere in Russia."

Ray A. Shovlain

Son of Austin J. Shovlain — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 14, 1918, and trained at Logan, Utah, San Francisco, Calif., and Los Angles, Calif., for duty with the Heavy Artillery. His unit had orders to sail when the armistice was signed. Discharged on March 8, 1919.

Private Leon H. Rice

Son of H. W. Rice — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and trained at that point for duty in Vet. Co., No. 1, Veterinary Corps, Medical Department. Discharged December 16, 1918, and practicing veterinarian at Pleasanton, Nebraska.

Private William Ray Trimmer

Son of A. M. Trimmer — Keystone, Neb.

Entered the service at Bloomington, Neb., March 8, 1918, and trained at Fort Heath and Andras, Boston, Mass., for duty with Bat. F, 71st Coast Artillery. Discharged March 7, 1919.

Private Merle A. Sherard

Son of E. E. Sherard — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. 3, 164th Depot Brigade, U. S. Infantry. Received his discharge papers on March 29, 1919.

Private Carrol A. Geist

Son of O. O. Geist — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 4, 1918, for training with the S. A. T. C., at the Nebraska State University, in Co. D, Sec. A. Received his discharge papers in December, 1918.

Private Louie F. Overhiser

Son of Barney Overhiser — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Woodman, Colo., for training at Nitro, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., with Mess No. 7, Station No. 9. Saw service as officers mess cook. Discharged Dec. 12, 1918. Great nephew of General Putman and great grandson of Gen. C. D. Green.

Earl Danburg

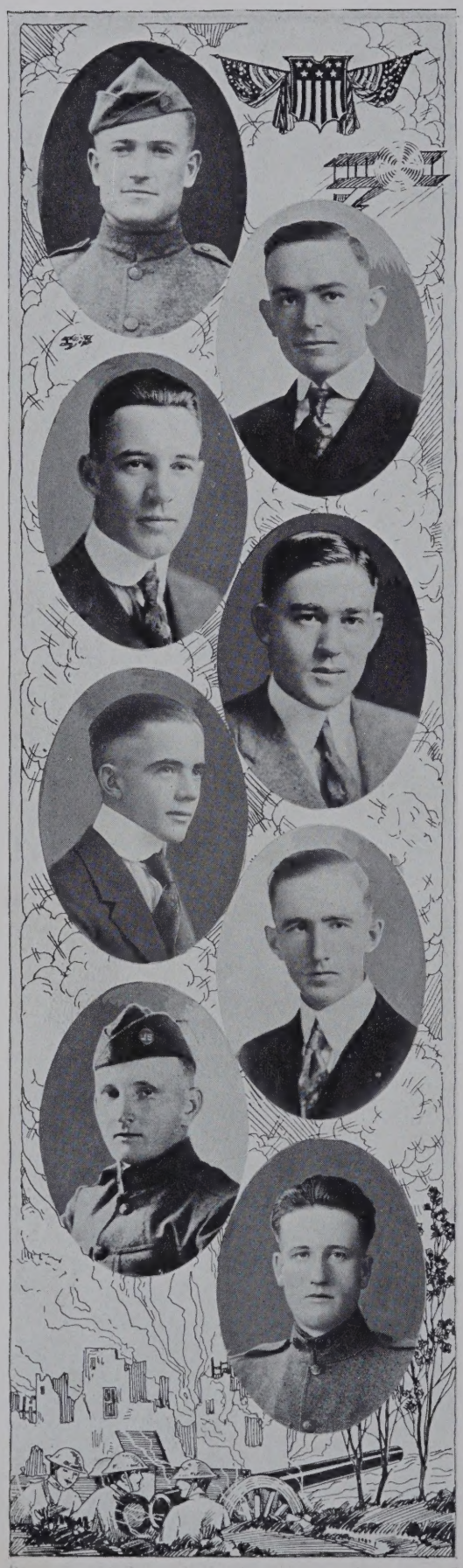
Son of William Danburg — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and was trained at Camp Mead, Maryland, for duty with Co. 18, 5th Artillery. Saw service in France.

Jessie Danburg

Son of William Danburg — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Mead, Maryland, for duty with Co. 18, 5th Artillery. Saw service in France.



Corporal George O. Tibbetts

Son of Mrs. M. A. Tibbetts — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Ravenna, Neb., and trained at Camp Cody, for duty with Co. H 134th Infantry, 34th Division. Saw six and one-half months service in France with his division and received his discharge papers May 17, 1919.

Corporal Floyd Mercer

Son of Chalk Mercer — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Milwaukee, Wis., October 12, 1918, for service as electrical Engineer, and received his discharge papers November 26, 1918. At present is working as a telephone repair man.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Wallace

Son of James A. Wallace — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 15, 1917, and trained at Fort Snelling, Camp Dodge and Camp Hancock. Commanded September Replacement for duty overseas. Discharge January 25, 1919. Insurance business, Kearney.

M. A. Priel

Son of Mrs. Priel — Overton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., for training at Camp Funston with the 354th Ambulance Co., 314th Sanitary Train. Saw service in France and later with the Army of Occupation, later returning with the 89th Division.

Sergeant James W. Boyd

Son of J. A. Boyd — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 30, 1918, training at Fort Logan and Camp Johnston, for duty in the Transportation and Supply Co. No. 318, returning in March, 1919. Discharged April 5, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

Sergeant Otis L. Snedeker

Son of Samuel C. Snedeker — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service through the Kearney S. A. T. C., Oct. 17, 1918, and trained at the Kearney State Normal until after the armistice was signed, when he received his discharge on December 10, 1918.

Private Lytton B. Smith

Son of Jay Smith — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1918, and was trained at Jackson, N. C., for service in the 322d Infantry, (Wild Cat Division), seeing service in the Vosges, near Verdun, France. Discharged May 11, 1919.

Private Roy W. Keep

Son of W. C. Keep — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Coleridge, Neb., April 25, 1917, and was trained at San Francisco, for duty in Coast Artillery, transferred to 62d Artillery Battery E, 32d Brigade. Saw service in France in air raid work. Discharged March 11, 1919.

Private William A. Moody

Son of Sidney Moody — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Glen Elder, Kansas, July 1, 1918, trained at Ft. Logan, Camp Jackson and Fort Bliss, for duty as an aero mechanic, and received his discharge papers February 25, 1919.

Omar D. Slayter

Son of W. H. Slayter — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service on February 5, 1918, for duty and trained at Forts Crook, Riley, Leavenworth and Robinson for Nurse in Medical Corps. Received his discharge papers January 7, 1919. Home in Kearney.

Dean E. Highland

Sweetwater, Nebraska.

Entered the service for duty with the 138th Headquarters Company, U. S. Infantry, A. E. F. 35th Division, seeing service with his division and later quartered at Leonville, France. Has since returned for demobilization.

Private Charles H. Brown

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 6, 1917; trained at Camp Funston for duty with Co. A, 128th M. G. B. seeing service in the Alsace, Argonne- Meuse and Verdun sectors. Discharged May 2, 1919.

Private David E. Gates

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 25, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with the 163d Infantry, 63d Division in France, receiving his discharge papers on November 11, 1918.

Raymond E. Karner

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 28, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston and Sam Houston, for duty with M. T. R. C., Unit 304, receiving his discharge sometime during the summer of 1919.

Lewis Ray Hollingsworth, Mechanic

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in September, 1918, and trained at Lincoln, Nebraska as an Auto Mechanic. Received his discharge in December, 1918. Resides on a farm near Kearney.

Clarence A. Rose

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 4, 1917; trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills for duty with M. G. Co., 138th Inf., 35th Division. Three weeks service in trenches. "Over the top" at Argonne Forest Sept 26. Also at St. Mihiel.

Corporal Archie F. Smith

Son of Vern Smith — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., June 15, 1918, for training at Neb. State Uni., Ft. Leavenworth, and Camp Mead, for duty with the 222d Field Signal Battalion. Discharged February 24, 1919.

Private Frank J. Schultz

Son of Mrs. H. J. Schultz — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Vancouver, Wash., December 11, 1917, and trained at San Benito, Texas, for duty with Troop K, 16th Cavalry. Has been in border service ever since his enlistment.

Private Raymond O. Whitney

Son of the late H. B. Whitney — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Gillette, Wyo., in June, 1917, and trained at Camp Lewis, and Camp Fremont, for duty with Co. F, 8th Infantry. Was overseas in quartermaster's department for seven months. Farming at Gillette, Wyo.

Private Harry A. Parr

Son of B. C. Parr — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in 1916, for duty on the Mexican border, and stationed at Laano Grande. During the world war he enlisted in the shipbuilders corp.

Sergeant Earl Smith

Son of Vern Smith — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in August, 1915, with Co. L, 4th Neb., for Mexican border service. Later with the 134th M. G. Co., 34th Division, in France; transferred to Military Police duty in Paris.

Private Ralph E. Ginther

Gibbon, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., in June, 1917, for service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Had earlier belonged to Co. L, 4th Neb., and served with the company on the Mexican border. Discharged May 15, '19.

Private William M. Swinyer

Son of Abe Swinyer — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 28, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne-Meuse offensives.

Private Simon Laycock

Son of Mrs. James Laycock — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. K, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives, returning to this country for demobilization.

Private Earl E. Swinyer

Son of C. L. Swinyer — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in April, 1917, and trained at Camp Ashland and Camp Cody, for service with 10th M. G. Co., 3rd Division. At Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, also Army of Occupation.

Private Arthur H. Barrett

Son of A. Barrett — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kimball, Neb., Sept. 18, 1918, for training at Manhattan, Kansas, in Co. 2, Section B, Mechanical Engineering. Discharged December 9, 1918.

Private Charles F. Heider

Son of Joseph Heider — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 17, 1917, and trained at the University of Nebraska Medical College, for duty with the Medical Reserve Corp. Discharged Dec. 12, '18.

Private Ralph C. Barr

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Ft. Riley, March 4, 1918, and was trained at that point and Camp Mead, for duty in Evacuation Hospital No. 16. Saw service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in France and later in Germany. Discharged April 29, 1919.

Private Clifford F. Erickson

Son of Mrs. Hannah Erickson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in April, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody, for duty with 119th Co. of Artillery, 32d Division. Saw service at Chateau-Thierry. Discharged in May, 1919.

Second Lieutenant Claude R. Golding

Son of E. Golding — Harvard, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Dodge, May 28, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Taylor, Camp Jackson and Camp Sheridan, for duty with Battery D, 74th Infantry, 21st Division. Discharged December 1, 1918.

Private Lewis H. Bushhousen

Son of Charles Bushhousen — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Ft. Leavenworth, for duty with Co. G, Signal Corps, 34th Division. Saw service in France.

Private Harry F. Wilkins

Son of Chas. E. Wilkins — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 21, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge and Fort Benjamin for duty with Motor Trans. Corps. Discharged January 24, 1918.

Private Carl R. Wright
Hastings, Nebraska

Entered the service at Hastings, Neb., April 18, 1917, and training at the Presidio, San Francisco, in the Medical Dept., 62nd Infantry. Transferred to Army Clerk at Camp Mills, from there to Camp Lee, Va., where he is at the present.

George A. Cave
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 20, 1918, training at Camp Henry Nelson, for duty in the 407th Baking Co. Later transferred to Ft. Riley and Camp Taylor, receiving his discharge February 20, 1919.

Captain Jacob Kanzler
Son of H. M. Kanzler — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Presidio, Calif., in May, 1917. Crossed to France in June, 1918, with Co. G, 361st Infantry, 91st Division. Saw service on the Meuse-Argonne, Lys, and Scheldt fronts, returning in April, 1919.

Lieutenant Frederick C. Kanzler
Son of H. M. Kanzler — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Presidio, and trained at Camp Lewis, and Vancouver, Washington. Lumber inspector one year, and received his discharge papers in February, 1919. Resides at Ogden, Utah.

Lieutenant Reinhold Kanzler
Son of H. M. Kanzler — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at the Presidio, San Diego, Calif., for service with the Medical Corps. Discharged in December, 1918. Resides and is a practicing physician at Ogden, Utah.

Private James N. Barry
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 26, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, N. M., for duty with the 134th Infantry. Crossed to France in November, 1918, and is still in the service.

Private Harry C. Overhiser
Son of Barney Overhiser — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in March, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody for duty in 134th M. G. Co., crossed to France with the (Sand Storm Division), now in 259th Co. 130th Bat., M. P. Corps.

Sergeant John F. Thulin
Son of John Thulin — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the regular army in August, 1917, joining the Field Hospital Corps, Co. 41 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Sailed overseas with the A. E. F. August 9, 1918. Served on the west front until the Germans surrendered.

Sergeant Hugh M. McClure

Son of Mrs. H. M. McClure — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Keokuk, Ia., May 1, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Mills for duty with Company C, 313th Engineers, 88th Division. Was draftsman in France, later instructor in carpentry.

Corporal Jesse R. Baker

Son of L. S. Baker — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, training at Fort Riley and Camp Allentown, for duty in Camp Hospital No. 101. Crossed to France, first in E. H. No. 11, now with Camp Hos. No. 101, A. E. F.

Reed C. Knox

Son of Mrs. Nancy Knox — Shenandoah, Ia.

Entered the service at Clarinda, Ia., June 26, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Mills, for duty with the 313th Civil Engineers, Co. C, 88th Division, returning to this country during 1919.

Jesse E. Knox

Son of Mrs. Nancy Knox — Shenandoah, Ia.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge for duty in Battery E, 338th Field Artillery, in the 88th Division, returning for his discharge from active service June 19, 1918.

Private Leonard A. Mickish

Son of William Mickish — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Dec. 10, 1917, and was trained at Fort Winfield Scott, for duty in the Coast Artillery Service, belonging to Co. 8. Received his discharge papers December 24, 1918.

Private Arthur H. Payton

Son of C. H. Payton — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 15, 1918, and was trained at Lincoln and Camp Sherman, for duty as a machine Gunner in 336th Infantry, 84th Division. Later on Military Police duty in Paris, France.

Corporal John J. Bastian

Son of C. W. Bastian — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., June 12, 1917, and was trained at Camp Dodge for duty in 352d Amb. Co., 88th Division. Did hospital work at Laguey, near Metz, later at Hevillers, France in the Meuse sector.

Private Herman G. Mattson

Son of H. Mattson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in Co. L, March, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody and Fort Sill, for duty with the 59th F. A. Brigade. Returned to this country and received his discharge papers January 22, 1919.

Captain Neill J. Everitt

Son of Mrs. Louise M. Everitt — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in March, 1917, and received training at St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Ft. Riley, Camp Alexandria, and Camp Mills, transferred to 89th Division, and later stationed at Monderlingen, Germany.

Private Carl Elmer Fish

Son of Colonel E. Fish — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Aug. 15, 1918, and trained at Lincoln State Uni., and Ft. Crook, for duty with the 74th Balloon Co.

Second Lieutenant Albert C. Bischel

Son of George Bischel — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 27, 1918, and trained at that point and Camp Zachery Taylor, for duty with Co. B, 338th M. G. Battalion, 88th Division. Taken sick and in the hospital at time his division sailed. Discharged on December 22, 1918.

Frank D. Dexter, Wagoner

Son of Mrs. S. C. Dexter — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 29, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody and Ft. Sill, for duty with the 127th Field Artillery. Saw service in France, and received his discharge papers January 22, 1919.

Corporal Ross A. Wareham

Son of Mrs. Lulu Wareham — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., and was trained at Camp Funston, Kansas, for duty with Co. 41, 164th Depot Brigade. Received his discharge in December, 1918.

Sergeant Chas. R. Wareham

Son of Mrs. Lulu Wareham — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Stapleton, Neb., in October, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in the Medical Detachment of the 355th Infantry. Saw service in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse drives, later with Army of Occupation.

Captain C. A. Yoder

Elmcreek, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in August, 1917, and trained at Ft. Riley and Camp Wadsworth, for duty in the Medical Corps. Saw service in France. Practicing physician at Elmcreek, Nebraska.

Private William M. Matson

Son of Nelse Matson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 18, 1918, and trained at Manhattan, Kansas, for duty in Motor Transport Service. Unassigned. Discharged December 7, 1918.

Martin F. Anderson, Mess Sergeant

Son of M. E. Anderson — Wilkesboro, N. C.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Riley and Camp Greenleaf, for duty in 1st Co., 164th D. B., Served in U. S. General Hospital No. 19, at Oteen, N. C., discharged May 26, 1919.

Private Walter E. Shultz

Son of J. R. Shultz — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., July 22, 1917, and trained at Camp Devens, Mass., for duty in Co. F, 74th Infantry, Regular Army. Received his discharge papers on January 28, 1919.

Private Otto C. Henning

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., September 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, for duty with Co. G, 134th Infantry. Crossed the seas as replacement to Co. M, 32d Division. In fighting at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons and Argonne Forest. Wounded at Argonne Forest in October, 1918. Discharged June 3, 1919, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Private William F. Musil

Son of Joseph Musil — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearnev, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. A, 341st Battalion, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives, and Army of Occupation. Discharged June 2, 1919.

Private Joseph T. Ripp

Son of Henry Ripp — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for duty with Co. 17, 163d Depot Brigade, for foreign service. Discharged December 15, 1918.

Private Clarence R. Pickering

Son of T. O. Pickering — Eustis, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Camp Hospital 121, U. S. Army. Saw foreign service with hospital corps.

Private Paul T. Gordon

Son of John Gordon — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Leavenworth, February 23, 1918, for duty with Co. A, 326th Field Signal Battalion. Doing signal work when armistice was signed, later in Army of Occupation. Discharged July 5, 1919.

Kempton B. Merdinger

Shelton, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Camp Fremont, for duty with Co. D, Ammunition Train, 8th Division. Did not get across. Discharged February 2, 1919.

Corporal William M. Evans

Son of Rev. J. E. Evans — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Lewis, Wash., Sept. 1, 1918 and trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Grant for duty in Co. D, 812th (Pioneer) Infantry, and received his discharge papers December 18, 1918.

Private Frank Hasbrouck

Son of W. S. Hasbrouck — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, training at Camp Funston, for duty in Headquarters Company. Received his discharge papers December 4, 1917.

Private Walter R. Frink

Son of George C. Frink — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa for service in Co. 35, 163d Depot Brigade, and received his discharge papers on the 28th day of April, 1919. Auto Mechanic, Gibbon, Nebraska.

Corporal Ernest W. Asay

Son of H. G. Asay — Odessa, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 12, 1917, and trained at Presidio, and San Francisco, Calif., for duty in the Coast Artillery. Transferred to France October 12, 1918, Received discharge February 18, 1919, at Fort Dodge, Ia.

Private Hedge V. Fox

Son of the late Mrs. Emma Fox — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge for service with Co. 13, 163d Depot Brigade, 88th Division. Received his discharge on July 1, 1918. Blacksmith at Shelton, Nebraska.

Private Alvah M. Pember

Son of J. E. Pember — Denman, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 22, 1917, and trained at Camp Dodge for service in Headquarters Company, 88th Division of Infantry and was in France during the late spring of 1919.

Sergeant Franklin E. Pember

Son of J. E. Pember — Denman, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, Colo., May 6, 1917, and trained at Ft. Logan, Ft. Scott, Ft. Kamchameha and Fort Monroe for duty in Coast Artillery. Later transferred to a Casual Detachment and discharged March 18, 1919.

John Paul Bills

Shelton, Nebraska.

Entered the service through Creighton University and sent to the I. C. O. T. S., at Camp Grant, Co. 5, 3d Bat. Transferred to Co. 3, 3d Bat., transferred to Omaha and discharged from service December 21, 1918.

Clayton Congleton, L. E. R. O. U. S. N. R. F.

Son of Harve Congleton — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 22, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes and Harvard University for duty in the U. S. N. Radio School, and received his discharge papers February 25, 1919.

Otto C. Smith, Fireman, First Class.

Son of J. S. Smith — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., Dec. 13, 1917, and was trained at Mare Island, Calif., for duty in the U. S. Transport Service. Was on U. S. S. Harrisburg, making ten trips across the ocean.

Rosil C. Draper, Q. M. First Class

Son of Charles Draper — Ansley, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 21, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes, and New London, Conn., for duty in the Navy, on board U. S. S. C. 263, submarine chaser, and received his discharge January 24, 1919.

Charles V. Campany, Gunner

Son of Mrs. E. S. Campany — Ogalalla, Neb.

Served four years before the war; was called back into service, April 7, 1917, for duty as gunner on the U. S. S. DeKalb.

James Vernon Lunsford, Seaman.

Son of August Lunsford — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., Dec. 1, 1917, and was trained at Goat Island and Mare Island, Calif., for service in the U. S. Navy, serving on board the U. S. S. Leviathan.

Ray J. Lantz, Gunners Mate

Son of Chris Lantz — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1917, and was trained at Great Lakes and Newport for Patrol Service in the U. S. Navy; also served on destroyer and submarine. Discharged March 10, 1919.

William J. Hosek, Yoeman, Second Class

Son of Mrs. Martha Hosek — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 8, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station for duty in the Marine Service, with the 13th Regiment. Received his discharge March 27, 1919.

Wm. M. Rumpeltes, Radio, First Class

Son of Mrs. Marie Rumpeltes — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 22, 1917, and was trained at U. S. Naval Radio School in 37th Co. U. S. Radio. In foreign waters on U. S. S. Utah, 6th Division Flagship. On U. S. S. Utah in escort to President Wilson, Dec. 12, '18.

Corporal Theodore M. Carlson

Son of Alfred Carlson — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 4, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., Signal Service, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. In St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives and Army of Occupation.

Private Richard M. Wakefield

Son of Mrs. D. A. Trudgen — Parkerton, Wyo.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 13, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody and Ft. Sill, for duty with Bat. E, 127th F. A., 2nd Army, later crossing and seeing four months, twenty-eight days in France. Discharged Jan. 22, '19.

Sergeant William M. Bolan

Son of Mrs. Thomas Bolan — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Lexington, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. A, 341st M. G. Bat., 89th Division. Served 93 days in trenches at St. Mihiel, Argonne Woods, and other offensives.

Private Herman F. Reese

Son of Ernest C. Reese — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 4, 1918, and was trained at Camp McArthur, Texas, for duty with Co. B, 1st Replacement. Discharged March 7, 1919.

Private Wm. H. Hebb

Son of H. S. Hebb — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 4, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty as orderly in Hdq. Co., 89th Division. Saw service in the St. Mihiel drive, and other engagements.

Private Nelson O. Albin

Son of R. G. Albin — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 26, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, and Ft. Sill, for duty in Battery D, 127th Heavy Field Artillery. Was in England and France. Discharged January 22, 1919.

Sergeant Henry C. Hackman

Son of W. C. Hackman — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., May 2, 1918, and trained at that point, Camp Fremont, Camp Mills, and Camp Lee, for duty with Co. B, 8th Division. Discharged from service February 27, 1919.

Private George V. Fieldgrove

Son of William H. Fieldgrove — St. Michael, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. C, 69th Infantry. Discharged January 31, 1919.

Emil F. Geweeke

Son of Ernest Geweeke — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 4, 1918, and was trained at Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp McArthur, Texas, for duty with the 3rd Replacement. Discharged from service on December 19, 1918.

Corporal Walter W. Lancaster

Son of T. H. Lancaster — Kearney, Neb

Entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 7, 1918, and trained at Ft. Totten, N. Y., and Camp Eustis, Va., for duty with the 50th Regiment of Artillery. On S. O. S. duty at Brest and St. Nazaire, France. Discharged Feb. 27, '19.

Ira J. Hornbeck, Farrier

Son of Moses C. Hornbeck

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., May 4, 1917, and trained at Fort Eliss, Texas, for duty with Battery A, 13th Field Artillery. Saw service in France, and later with the Army of Occupation.

Private Vaclar Hrad

Son of Vaclar Hrad — Sobesice, Czecho-Slovak.

Entered the service at Ravenna, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge and Fort Brady, for duty with Co. D, 18th Battalion, U. S. Infantry. Discharged January 13, 1919, at Camp Grant, Illinois.

Ira P. Bourne

Son of Perry Bourne — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with I. M. C. Remount, 323. Was still in service during summer of 1919.

Private David H. Olson

Son of Mrs. Augusta Olson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 4, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service in St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne Woods, and sniper in "no man's land" the day armistice was signed; later with Army of Occupation.

Private Julius F. Seifert

Son of Julius Seifert — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Riley, for duty with Medical Corps, Evacuation Hospital No. 13. Saw service in France at St. Mihiel, and later with Army of Occupation. Discharged July 7, 1919.

Sergeant Edward P. McDermott

Son of E. J. McDermott — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, Ft. Riley and Camp Hancock, for duty with 164th D. B., 10th Division. Discharged December 19, 1918. Lawyer at Kearney, Nebraska.

Gillis L. Downey

Pleasanton, Nebraska.

Entered the service by enlistment, October 30, 1918, and was trained at Kelley Field, Texas, for duty in the Mechanical Department of Aviation, where he remained for the period of the war.

Clarence Guy Pierce

Son of Guy Pierce — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in October, 1918, and trained at Kelley Field, Texas, for duty in aviation as a mechanic. Is now in the auto business, at Kearney, Nebraska.

Walter Gallant

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service during the summer of 1918, for training at Kelley Field, Texas, in the Mechanical Department of aviation, for duration of the war.

Royal C. Highland

Pleasanton, Nebraska.

Entered the service for duty with the United States Army, attached to 872d Aero Squadron. Trained at St. Paul, Minnesota. No other information obtainable.

Archibald F. Lewis

Son of Mary J. Lewis — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service by enlistment, in November 1916, for duty in the Aviation Department. Sent to Hawaiian Islands; crossing to France in 1918. Is still in the service but expects to be returned to the United States during the year of 1919.

George R. Curd

Son of J. D. Curd — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 31, 1918, and trained at the Curtiss Aviation School, for duty with the U. S. Naval Aviation. Stationed at U. S. Naval Aviation Repair Base at Eastlight,, England, for three months. Discharged February 3, 1919.

Sergeant Jay M. James

Son of Mrs. Margaret James — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, August 10, 1917, and trained at Kelley Field, for duty with the 9th Aero Squadron, 3rd Army, A. E. F. On the Verdun, Chateau-Thiery and was one of ten to gain entrance into Metz before it was closed.

Corporal Albert P. Siebenaler

Son of Mat Siebenaler — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Sidney, Neb., December 2, 1917, and was trained at Fort Logan, Kelley Field and Fort Sill, for duty with 33d Co., Balloon Corps.

Private Omer N. Matson

Son of Nelse Matson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Logan, Colo., in September, 1917, and trained at Camp Robinson, Wis., and Camp du Valdahon, France, for duty with Hdq. Co., 2nd Division. Saw service in Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and Argonne-Meuse offensives. Croix de Guerre decoration.

Roy E. Wolford

Son of Mrs. J. W. Wolford — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 29, 1918, and was trained at Fort Logan and Ft. Worden, Wash., for duty with the Coast Artillery. Transferred to Officers Training Camp at Fortress Monroe, Va. Discharged November 28, 1918.

Private James W. Ferbache

Son of George Ferbache — Adona, Arkansas

Entered the service at Perryville, Ark., June 23, 1918, and trained at Camp Pike and Camp Beauregard, for duty with Co. M, 125th Infantry, 32d Division. Under shell fire for eighteen days in the Argonne Forest. Wounded and in the hospital four months. Discharged February 19, 1919.

Private Willie Miller

Son of August Miller — Grand Island, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 4, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Hdq. Co., 89th Division. Saw service with the 89th and returned for demobilization.

Herman Ray Poole, Q. M. Sergeant

Son of R. E. Poole — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 22, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Johnston, for duty with the Quarter-Master Corps, 341st Co. Was in no battles as armistice was signed about time he got to France.

Private Guy M. Wilcox

Son of Wm. V. Wilcox — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., July 29, 1918, and was trained at Fort Warden, and Fort Casey, for duty in the 4th Co., 164th D. B., Did not go over. Discharged, December 31, 1918.

Private Chester M. Wilcox

Son of Wm. V. Wilcox — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., May 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Presideo, for duty with 67th C. A. C., Heavy Artillery. Transferred to transportation service at La Beuveline. Discharged March 22, 1919.

Private George D. Magowan

Son of Ed. H. Magowan — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., July 18, 1918, and trained at Ft. Rosecrans, San Diego, Calif., for duty in Hdq. Co., 2nd Bat., 53d Coast Artillery Corps. Discharged March 29, 1919. Sent to France in a Replacement Detachment.

Private Roy A. Harvey

Son of Mrs. Ella Harvey — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., May 25, 1917, and was trained at Fort Bliss, for duty with Battalion C, 5th Field Artillery. Saw service at Toul, Montdidier, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Pont-au-Mausson, and Argonne. Discharged 4, 21, '19.

Private Floyd Johnson

Son of J. R. Johnson — Kimball, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 26, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, for duty with 127th Field Artillery. Transferred to Motor Transport in France. Discharged on January 22, 1919. Resides at Kimball, Neb.

Ralph A. Harvey

Son of Mrs. Ella Harvey — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., May 6, 1917, and trained at Camp Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty with the Coast Guard, belonging to 14th Co.

Corporal Floyd B. Randall

Son of John B. Randall — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with M. G. Co., 30th Infantry, 3d Division. Saw service at Chateau-Thierry, shot through the leg in that fight. Later with Army of Occupation.

Second Lieutenant Lee M. Allhands

Son of J. A. Allhands — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service June 15, 1915, saw service with Co. L, 4th Neb., on Mexican border. Later was trained at Camp Cody, for duty in infantry replacement. Received his discharge December 22, 1918.

Private Walter C. Tabke

Son of Mrs. A. M. Tabke — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Wounded Sept. 12, 1918, at St. Mihiel. Later with Army of Occupation.

Ray M. Wiley, Operator First Class

Son of J. S. Wiley — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., Nov. 1, 1917, and trained for duty with 11th Signal Platoon, Intelligence Department. In service at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Sheppy offensives. Slightly wounded. Discharged Jan. 16, '19.

Myron A. Wood

Son of John Wood — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 2, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody, for duty with Quartermaster Corps, No. 2. Crossed to France in June, 1918.

Private Edward A. Fester

Son of F. W. Fester — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Riley and Camp Merritt, for duty with the 25th Ambulance Co., Medical Corps. Crossed in November, 1918, and did first aid work after armistice was signed.

Sergeant Dewey E. Beyer

Son of Paul A. Beyer — Maxwell, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 22, 1916. Saw service on the Mexican border, later training at Camp Cody for duty with Battery E, 127th F. A., 34th Division. Discharged May 21, 1918. Now custodian of Kearney P. O.

Sergeant Sanford M. May

Son of William May — Conrad, Ia.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., April 19, 1918, and was trained at Jefferson Barracks and Ft. Sam Houston, for duty with Machine Shop Truck Unit 400, 4th Division. Saw service on Verdun front in France. Discharged March 24, 1919.

Sergeant Richard B. Wilson

Son of Mrs. John Wilson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., in July, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Logan and Camp Johnson, for duty with the 501st Motor Truck Co. Crossed in September, 1918; had care of 40 prisoners and transporting soldiers.

Private Albert M. Rogers

Son of H. P. Rogers — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, Camp Cody and Camp Dix, for duty with Co. M, 34th Division. Saw five months active service in France. Discharged February 6, 1919.

Everett M. Mason, Cook

Son of J. T. Mason — Hastings, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in 1917 as a member of M. G., Battalion, 7th Neb., later training at Ft. Riley, for duty with Base Hospital No. 90. Sailed to France and was transferred as cook in Base Hos. No. 90, Chaumont, France.

William M. Anderson, Cook

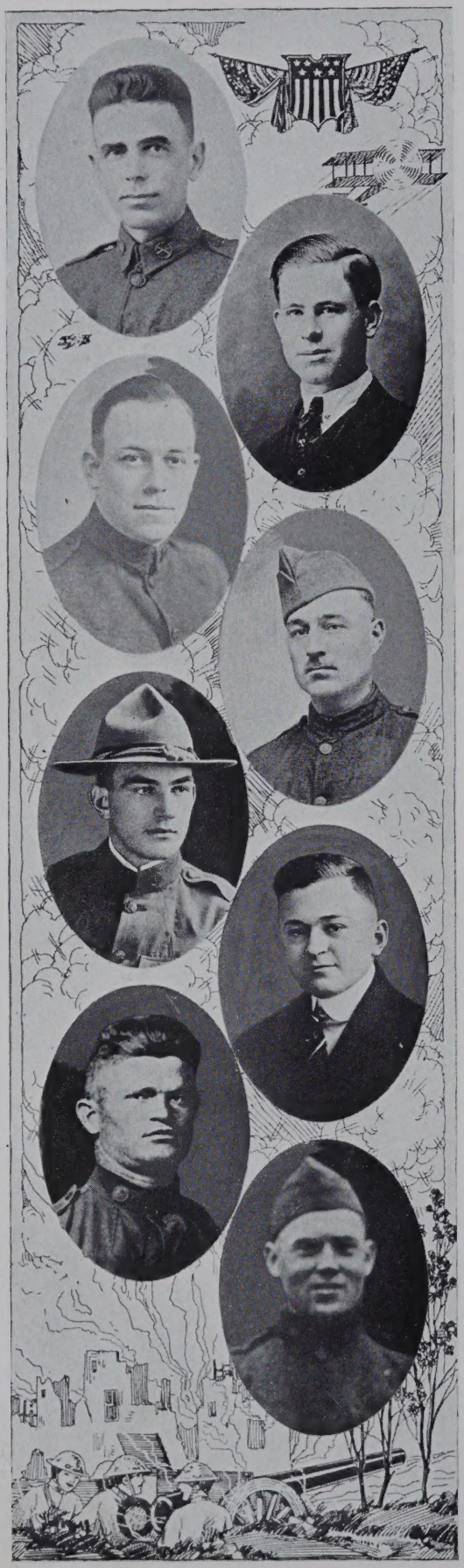
Son of M. E. Anderson — Wilkesboro, N. C.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 14, 1918, and trained for duty with Co. 314, Motor Transport Corps, in U. S. Army. Received his discharge papers April 13, 1919.

Sergeant Fredrick C. Gumprecht

Son of Charles Gumprecht — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 4, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 89th Division. Saw service in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest fighting, later with the Army of Occupation.



Private Ralph J. Danley

Son of S. S. Danley — Cambridge, Ohio

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 1, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry. Saw service in the Meuse, St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest offensives, and Army of Occupation.

Sergeant Walter S. Herring

Son of George Herring — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service April 1, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for service in the 29th Co., Depot Brigade, U. S. Infantry, and received his discharge papers December 5, 1918.

Sergeant Glenn W. Hazlett

Son of C. E. Hazlett — Springfield, Ill.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 5, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston,, for duty with Co. F, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service in St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest offensives, Army of Occupation; discharge 4, 5, '19.

Albert J. Kutsch

Miller, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston and Camp Dodge, for duty in Co. C, 352d Infantry, 88th Division; and arrived in France, August 28, 1918, just 64 days from time of entering service.

Corporal Gerald H. Stiles

Son of J. M. Stiles — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 2, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody, for duty in Co. B, 109th Supply Train, 34th Division. Transferred to Transportation Service in France.

Sergeant Louis N. Bilon

Son of Dr. L. B. Bilon — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 29, 1918, and was trained at Camp Johnston, for duty in Quartermaster Supply Co., 336. Later had charge of Quartermaster Supplies at Coblenz, Germany.

Merle L. Dow

Son of W. S. Dow — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Fremont, California, in March 1918, and was trained at Camp Fremont for duty with the 319th Engineers. Started across but was turned back by signing of the armistice.

Private Rex Dilworth Stark

Son of Mrs. W. R. Wheeler — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., July 21, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Sherman, for duty with Co. I, 336th Infantry, 84th Division. Saw service on Argonne front, participating in the Argonne-Meuse drive. Discharged April 21, 1919.

Private David Erickson

Son of Mrs. Hanna Erickson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Feb. 17, 1918, and trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for duty in the Signal Corps 326th F. S. Saw service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, later in Army of Occupation. Discharge July 5, 1919.

Second Lieutenant Robert H. Randolph

Son of Mrs. E. M. Randolph — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Custer, Minn., May 15, 1918, and was trained at Camp Custer, Camp Taylor, and Ft. Sill; not assigned to active service and received his discharge papers December 21, 1918.

Phillip M. Carrig, Chauffeur

Son of Mrs. Katherine Carrig — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Leavenworth, Kansas, and trained at Fort Leavenworth and Rays Auto School, for duty in Co. D, Telegraph Battalion Signal Corps. Was in England short time, also five months in France. Discharged April 1, 1919.

First Lieutenant James E. Carrig

Son of Mrs. Katherine Carrig — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in June 1917; trained at Camp Cody and Camp Perry, O., for duty in U. S. Infantry. Served on Mexican border; in France in Army of Occupation. Was instructor in hand grenade work.

Sergeant-Major Winfield Noyes

Son of E. W. Noyes — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 18, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp De Souge, for duty in Hdq. Co., 342d Artillery. Saw service at St. Mihiel and in the Verdun sector. Gassed. Discharged June 10, 1919.

Private Lloyd F. Swinyer

Son of C. L. Swinyer — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Douglas, Arizona, in January, 1919, and trained for service in Troop C, 17th Cavalry, later sailing for Honolulu, Hawaii, where he is at present.

Private Floyd A. Armstrong

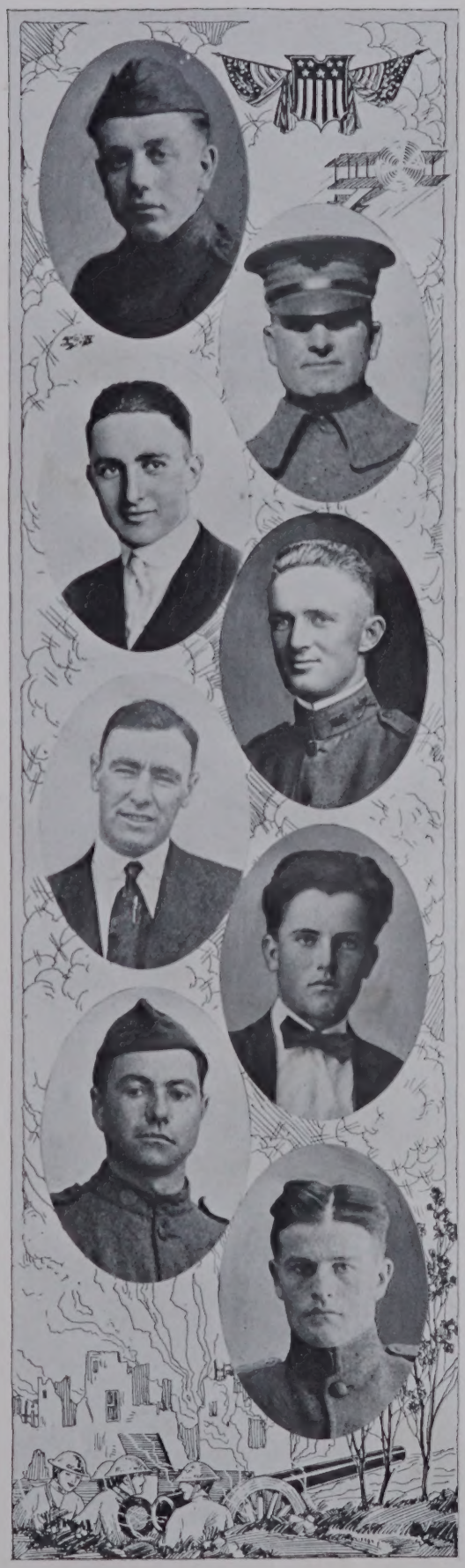
Son of Mrs. M. L. Jenkins — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Sheridan, Wyo., July 27, 1916, and trained at Camp Kendrick, Wyo., for duty with Co. D 3rd Regulars. Saw service in the Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged June 23, 1919.

Sergeant Carl P. Swinyer

Son of C. L. Swinyer — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in 1912, for duty in the U. S. Cavalry, belonging to Troop K, 17th Cavalry. Still in the service, located in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, attached to the cavalry department.



Sergeant Clyde L. Veal

Son of Dorsey Veal — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Camp Fremont, Calif., for duty with Co. G, Ammunition Train, 8th Division. Was under order to sail at Camp Mills when armistice was signed. Discharged Feb. 12, 1919.

Edward E. Bilon

Son of Dr. L. B. Bilon — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in September, 1918, and trained at Nebraska State University, in the S. A. T. C. In training until after the armistice was signed.

Sergeant Virgil F. Wiley

Son of C. M. Wiley — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Miles City, Mont., June 23, 1916, and trained at Ft. Missoula, Ft. Harrison, Ft. Douglas and Gondrecourt, France, for duty with Co. E, 104th Infantry, 26th Division. In battle of Belleau Wood, Aisne-Marne sector, Verdun, and Meuse-Argonne. Discharged April 20, 1919.

Sergeant Allen Cook

Son of C. Allen Cook — Lowell, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., in February, 1918, and trained at Camp Hancock and Camp Merritt, for duty with Co. F, 7th Infantry, 2nd Division. Saw service in Belleau Wood, at the Marne, in the Argonne Forest, and trench fighting; also Army of Occupation.

Sergeant John Judson Hull

Son of H. J. Hull — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in June, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Grant, for duty with 67th Co., 2nd Battalion, I. C. O. T. S., Wireless Telegraphy Depot Brigade. Discharged shortly after armistice was signed.

Jerold L. Branson

Son of L. E. Branson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 20, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Logan and Camp Johnson, for duty as clerk in the quartermaster corps. Discharged Dec. 31, 1918.

Corporal Walter H. Buhmann

Son of E. W. Buhmann — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at West Point, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Battery F, 338th F. A., 88th Division. Discharged January 17, 1919.

Corporal Thomas T. Lewis

Son of J. F. Lewis — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in May 1916, and saw service with Co. L, on Mexican border. Later trained at Camp Cody, for duty in 119th F. A., 32d Division. In fighting at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, and Argonne Forest.

Sergeant Harold A. Olson

Son of A. T. Olson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Atwood, Kansas, Sept. 6, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with 35th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. Was still in the service May 5, 1919.

Private Elmer Martin Erickson

Son of Charley Erickson — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at St. Paul, April 26, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. G, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at Argonne Forest and St. Mihiel, and later with Army of Occupation.

Corporal Thomas J. Russell

Son of the late B. W. Russell — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 4, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at Jerry Woods and the last battle of Stenay, France.

Sergeant Clyde L. Rowe

Son of Mrs. Alice A. Rowe — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody, for duty with 164th Depot Brigrade, Ordnance Depot. Discharged December 28, 1918. Resides at Wichita, Kansas.

Lieutenant Maurice Barlowe Nye

Son of Fred A. Nye — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., in June, 1916, and was trained at Ft. Snelling and Camp Dodge, for duty with Co. A, 338th M. G. Battalion, 88th Division. Saw service in Belfort sector, and near Goudrecourt, France.

Private Alexander A. Schmidt

Son of Mrs. Mary Schmidt — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with M. G. Co., 19th Division. Received his discharge January 28, 1919.

Private Leo L. Struble

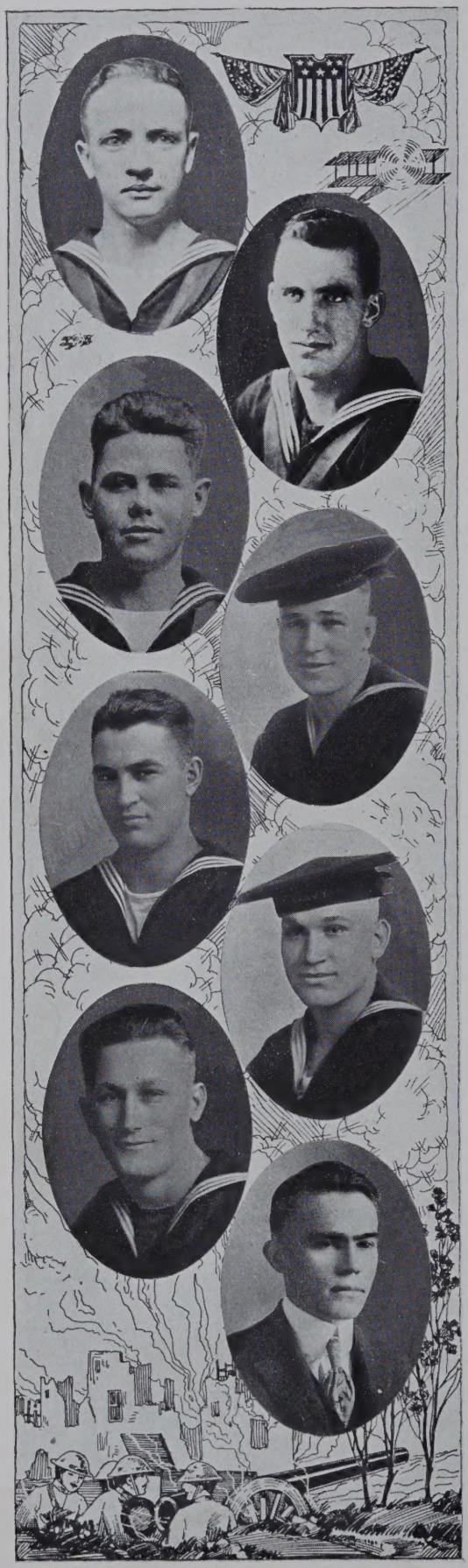
Son of Frank R. Struble — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., July 11, 1918, and trained at Camp Logan, Fort Sam Houston, and Presidio, Calif., for duty in Evacuation Hospital No. 17. Sailed from San Francisco, to Vladivostok, Siberia, Sept. 2, 1918.

Private Norris F. McCurry

Son of O. S. McCurry — Litchfield, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 1, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty as Provost Guard, in the Military Police. Discharged March 26, 1919.



Lloyd L. Frank

Son of O. C. Frank — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at the Naval Training Station at Goat Island, Calif., for duty in the Medical Corps. Was pharmacist on the U. S. S. Cape May, in the Transport Service. Discharged 7, 14, '19

George J. Cleary, Seaman Second Class

Son of James A. Cleary — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 23, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes Training Station and U. S. Radio School at Boston, Mass., for service in the U. S. N. R. F. Released February 15, 1919; and resides in Omaha, Neb.

Albert H. Scott, Baker Second Class.

Son of Lorenzo Scott — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 5, 1918, and was trained at U. S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Calif., for duty in the U. S. N. Commissary Department. Discharged February 13, 1919.

A. J. Panek, Seaman

Son of W. J. Panek — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., June 18, 1918, and was trained at San Pedro, Calif., and Brooklyn Navy Yard, for duty as seaman on board U. S. S. South Dakota. Made one trip across, leaving N. Y. City October 27, 1918, convoy duty.

Walter E. Weist

Son of Mrs. Sophia Weist — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Salt Lake City, Utah, in September, 1918, and trained at a U. S. Naval Training Station, for duty in the Convoy Service. Still in the navy.

Elmer LeRoy Sanderson

Son of P. A. Sanderson — Lincoln, Neb.

Entered the service June 22, 1918, and trained at Mare Island Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Calif., for duty U. S. Navy. Received his discharge February 19, 1919. Resides at Chappell, Nebraska.

Phil W. Proctor, Pharmacist Second Class.

Son of B. J. Proctor — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in June, 1917, trained at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., for duty as pharmacist in the U. S. Navy. Discharged on April 24, 1919. Stock feeder, Kearney, Neb.

Earl Saunders, Seaman

Son of E. R. Saunders — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., for duty as seaman in U. S. Navy, and was on board the U. S. S. Wisconsin two months. Discharged Jan. 24, '19.

Sergeant Oscar Drake

Son of R. P. Drake — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 17, 1918, through the S. A. T. C. at Kearney State Normal, for duty in Co. A, infantry organization. Remained in training until after the armistice was signed. Discharged December 10, 1918.

Sergeant Harry B. Rumbeck

Miller, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Alexandria, for duty with Co. 35, 163d Depot Brigade. Transferred to 316th Labor Bureau; landed at Brest Sept. 28, 1918. Discharged 4, 11, '19.

Private Jewell A. Gould

Son of F. H. Gould — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Cheyenne, Wyo., in May 1918, and was trained at Ft. McArthur and Ft. Monroe, for duty in the Coast Artillery. Saw six months service in France. Reenlisted and is stationed at Ft. Worden, Washington.

Corporal Norman Samwager

Son of Mrs. Annie Budge — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island and was trained at Camp Logan and Camp Trevis, for duty in the United States Infantry. No other information was obtainable.

Private Archie C. Miller

Son of Mrs. Josephine Miller — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Sterling, Colo., and trained at Camp Kearney, for duty in Battery C., Field Artillery. Saw service in the Argonne and St. Mihiel battles. Was in the hospital for two months with the flu.

Lieutenant Junius G. Oldham

Son of W. D. Oldham — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Snelling, Minn., May 15, 1917, and trained for service in 339th F. A., 309th F. A., transferred to 5h F. A., 1st Division. Served in France from Aug. 3, 1918 to Feb. 1, 1919; in Germany from February 1, 1919, to Sept. 4, 1919. At home now.

Evert E. Axtell, Cook

Son of Numan Axtell — Akron, Colo.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Fort Logan, Camp Fremont, Camp Mills, and Camp Lee, for duty with Co. A, Ammunition Train, 8th Division. Discharged February 1, 1919.

Private Ben H. Swartz

Son of Sam Swartz — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 1, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty as Military Police attached to Provost Guard, at Camp Funston, until discharged.

George D. Fuller

Son of D. P. Fuller — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Dodge, for duty in Co. A, 88th Division. Received his discharge papers during the summer of 1919.

Captain Delbert L. Hibberd

Son of Richard Hibberd — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in May, 1917, and trained at Ft. Riley, for duty in the Medical Corps, 34th Division. Saw service at Le Mans, France in office of attending surgeon.

Sergeant David E. Laughlin

Son of Mrs. D. Laughlin — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 23, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Riley, Kansas, for duty with the Medical Corps. First aid with French unit; later with English unit. After armistice was signed, transferred to American unit.

Howard J. Fisher

Son of James H. Fisher — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, and Camp Sevier, for duty in Co. D, M. G. Battalion. Saw service at Ypres, Voormezeele, Hindenburg line, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Premont, Escaufourt, Vaux Andigny. Discharged March 29, 1919.

Private Edward H. Eggering

Son of Mrs. Herman Winters — Francitas, Texas

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty in Battalion F, 338th Field Artillery. Saw service in France, and later as military police, at St. Sulprie, France.

Private Albert B. Carlson

Son of Alfred Carlson — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service in the battles of St. Mihiel and Argonne. Discharged Jan. 28, 1919. Wounded in face and left arm.

Private John William Brudeen

Brother of Mrs. Nora Wiley — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Baker, Oregon, April 8, 1918, and trained at Camp Lewis, and Camp Merritt, for duty in Co. C, 361st Infantry, 91st Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, Verdun and Sheppy. Discharged May 10, '19.

Private Joel M. Carlson

Son of Alfred Carlson — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest and Army of Occupation. Discharged with his division.

Private Henry G. Fries

Son of Wm. Fries — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and De Souge, France, for duty with Battery D, 88th Division. Overseas five months. Discharged January 17, 1919. Resides at Ravenna, Nebraska.

Sergeant John L. Rasmussen

Son of H. H. Rasmussen — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., November 2, 1917, and trained for duty with the 8th Co., Coast Artillery, at Fort Mills, Philippine Islands.

Corporal Roy H. Rasmussen

Son of H. H. Rasmussen — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 5, 1917, and was trained at Camp Cody, for duty with Co. F, 109th Engineers, 34th Division. Saw overseas duty in central France at a large hospital camp. Discharged July 2, 1919. Resides at Ravenna.

Private Oliver Krause

Son of Mrs. Mary Krause — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody, for duty with Battery A, 127th Field Artillery. Saw service with A. E. F. in France. Discharged January 22, 1919.

Private Frank Krause

Son of Mrs. Mary Krause — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Riley and Camp Upton, for duty with Co. D, 53d Infantry (Pioneer) Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. Discharged May 19, 1919.

Private Albert L. Berkheimer

Son of Mrs. Margaret A. Berkheimer — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Ft. Snelling, for duty with Co. D, 29th Battalion, United States Guards. Discharged December, 24, 1918.

Private John F. Richter

Son of John Richter — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, for duty with Co. B, 26th Division. Saw overseas service for nine months. Discharged April 25, 1919. Farming near Kearney.

Private Walter J. Schnoor

Son of Jacob Schnoor — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Buffalo, Wyo., June 28, 1918, and was trained at Camp Lewis, for duty with Hdq. Co., 306th Infantry, 77th Division. Saw service in the Argonne Forest, and later in Army of Occupation.

Private Oscar Lerche
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service somewhere in Illinois, May 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty in Co. D, 357th Infantry, 90th Division. Saw service in France, wounded six times by shrapnel. In hospital at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Private Elton Lavern Kithcart
Son of M. J. Kithcart — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Co. M., 355th Infantry, 89th Division, seeing service in France and Germany with his division and returning for demobilization.

George W. Miller, Cook
Son of Mrs. Ellen Miller — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., May 6, 1917, and trained at Ft. McArthur, Calif., for duty in Battery D, 19th Regiment of Artillery. Did not see service in France. Discharged December 19, 1918.

Arthur E. Lammers
Son of Weert Lammers — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 4, 1918, and trained at Fort Riley and Fort Douglas, for duty in the Medical Corps. Still in service in early summer of 1919.

Private Charlie A. Chabal
Gibbon, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and trained at Fort Dodge and Camp Lee, Va., for duty in the Corps Mobile, Veterinary Hospital.

Private Floyd B. Albro
Son of Ben Albro — Sweetwater, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 13, 1918, and trained at Logan, Utah and A. A. Humphrey, Va., for duty with Co. A, 3d Reg. Engineers.

Sergeant Portice J. Cline
Son of Mrs. Emma Cline — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 22, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Alexandria, Va., for duty with Co. 316, Labor Battalion. Saw nine months service in France, returning to his home in the early summer of 1919.

Private William R. Lord
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and was trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., for duty with Co. I, 350th Infantry, 88th Division, sailing with his division to France. Unable to obtain further information.

Private Arthur M. Shultz

Son of Mrs. Kitty J. Shultz — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., in December, 1917, and trained at Fort Logan, Colo., and Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for service in the U. S. Army. Further information un-obtainable.

Private Charles Roy Mansir

Son of Mrs. J. E. Mansir — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 26, 1917, and trained at Camp Ashland, Camp Cody, and Fort Sill, for duty in the 127th F. A. Sailed for France in October, 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles N. Sawyer

Son of C. H. Sawyer — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the regular U. S. Army through West Point Academy, in March 1908, and trained at West Point for duty in the Signal Corps. Sailed for France in August, 1918, and saw service in St. Mihiel, Troyon Sector and Verdun Area, remaining on west front until armistice was signed.

Sergeant Ray C. Lewis

Son of Levi W. Lewis — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody, for duty with Auxiliary Remount, Depot 326, remaining at Camp Cody all through the war period.

Cleon B. Skillman, Radio Electrician

Pleasanton, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Aug. 15, 1918, and was trained at the State University of Nebraska, with the Radio Training Detachment, completing his course. Discharged December 10, 1919. Resides at Lexington, Nebraska.

Captain Henry A. Knutzen

Son of Walter Knutzen — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 27, 1917, and trained at Camps Ft. Snelling, Grant, Bowie, Taylor and Ft. Sill, for duty with 333d F. A. C. O. T. S. Received his discharge from Ft. Sill, Okla., January 31, 1919.

Lieutenant Ned J. Sanberg

Son of Chas. G. Sandberg — Clear Lake, Wis.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 26, 1914, on the Mexican Border in 16-17, later training at Camp Cody, and Camp McArthur for udty in Infantry Replacement and Training Camps. Received his discharge January 14, 1919.

Private Earl F. Brooks

Son of A. C. Brooks — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 14, 1918, and trained at Rahe Auto School, at Kansas City, Mo., for duty with Bat. B, 58th Reg. F. A., and received his dishcarge at Camp Funston, February 3, 1919.

Lieutenant John P. Cummings

Son of J. M. Cummings — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Chicago, Ill., in spring of 1918, and trained at Rawleigh, S. C., for duty in the Tank Corps. Discharged in February, 1919.

Private Charles C. Davis

Son of Mrs. Barbara Wood — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. F, 16th Engineers. Saw service in France in the Argonne Forest fighting and at Verdun.

Private Earl A. Graves

Brother of W. H. Hardy — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley, and Camp Wadsworth, for duty with Ambulance Co. No. 40, 6th Division. Was in active service on the western front for 72 days.

Private Ralph D. Kennedy

Son of Mrs. Stella Kennedy — Minden, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 8, 1918, and trained at Ft. Crook and Camp Funston, for duty in the Signal Corps of the Machine Gun Department. Discharged on December 20, 1918.

Private Reuben W. Berg

Son of Mrs. G. W. Berg — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 3, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston and Governor's Island, for duty in Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Received his discharge March 7, 1919. Farming near Pleasanton, Nebraska.

C. P. Buckingham

Son of J. O. Buckingham — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 15, 1918, and trained at the State Uni., S. A. T. C., Lincoln, Nebraska. Remained in training until December 12, 1918.

Corporal James G. Gentleman

Son of N. J. Gentleman — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Taylor, for duty in 46th Training Battalion, F. A. C. O. T. S. Discharged December 3, 1919. Resides at Kearney, Nebraska.

Private Ben Clinton Gitchel

Son of Benjamin S. Gitchel — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 17, 1918, and was trained at the Kearney State Normal School, S. A. T. C. Remained in training until after the armistice was signed, receiving his discharge papers December 10, 1918.

Sergeant Charles W. Hill

Son of Wilber Hill — Live Oak, Calif.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 5, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. F, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service with his division in France and received his discharge June 3, 1919.

Lieutenant Richard Allen Russell

Son of Lucius M. Russell — Portland, Ore.

Entered the service at Fort Snelling, Minn., August 27, 1917, and was trained at the above place and at Camp Dodge, for duty with 9th Co., 350th Infantry, 88th Division. Saw fighting on the Alsace sector and Meuse-Argonne sector. Discharged June 23, 1919. Resides at Broken Bow, Neb.

Sergeant Wallace Mingus

Son of O. P. Mingus — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., August 1, 1917, and 134th Infantry, 34th Division. Later transferred to the 83d Division. Discharged February 12, 1919. Resides at Cairo, Neb.

Private Wm. C. Hudson

Son of J. N. Hudson — Morrill, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Battery A, 338th Infantry, 88th Division. Was on military police duty in France. Over seas for 11 months. Discharged July 23, 1919.

Private Adolph H. Nau

Son of Louis Nau — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 14, 1918, and trained at Logan, Utah, Presidio, Calif., and San Pedro, Calif., for duty with Co. A, 2nd Artillery Park. Discharged December 15, 1918. Auto mechanic, Riverdale, Neb.

Private Ona Lee Dowler

Son of P. R. Dowler — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Camp Dodge, May 28, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton, and later at De Souge, France. Served with the 338th Field Artillery, 88th Division. Discharged January 16, 1919.

Sergeant Clifford R. Lutes

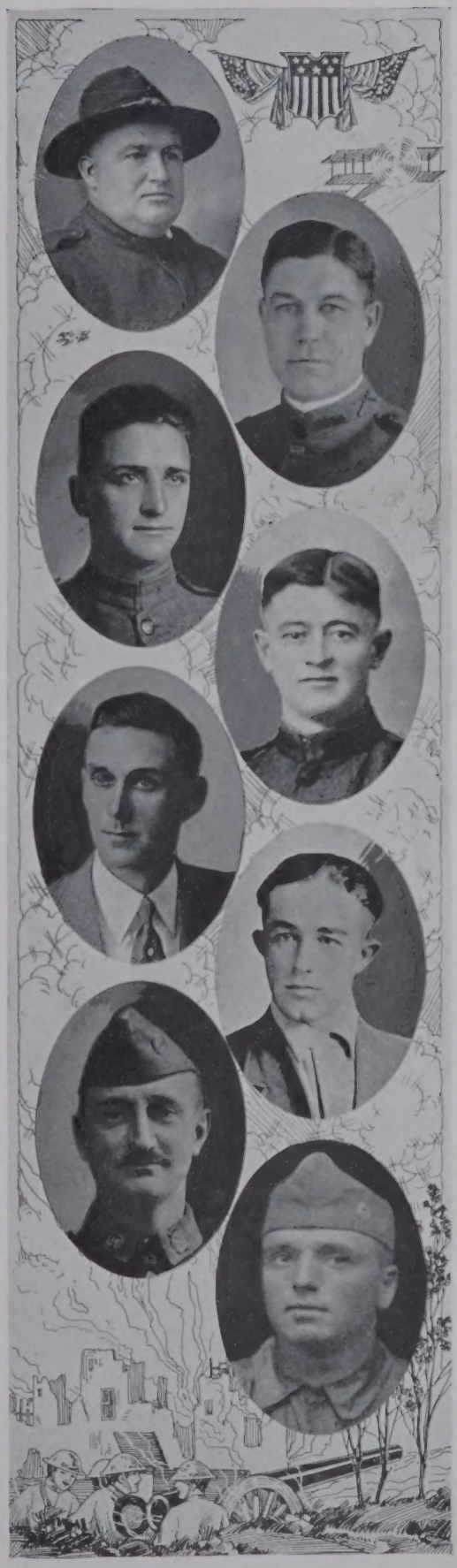
Son of Mrs. Nettie B. Lutes — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Hdq. Co., 338th F. A., Band, 88th Division. Discharged in January, 1919. Resides Denver, Colorado.

Private Cyril W. Darbyshire

Son of Mrs. Flora Darbyshire — Scottsbluff, Neb.

Entered the service at Kansas City, Mo., in April, 1918, and trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, for duty with the 63d Engineers, 71st Transport Corps, 23d Grand Division. Discharged at Camp Dodge, June 26, 1919.



Private Simon J. Shada

Son of John Shada — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 14, 1918, and trained at S. A. T. C. special training corps, State Farm Lincoln, Neb., for service as a mechanic. Remained in training until after armistice was signed. Discharged Dec. 12, 19.

Private Robert Lee Came

Son of Robert T. Came — Salina, Kansas

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, and Camp De Souge, France, for duty with the 338th Field Artillery, 88th Division. Received his discharge January 17, 1919.

Private Fay A. Farrar

Son of W. H. Farrar — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., April 12, 1919, and trained at Fort Logan, and San Francisco; later sailing for Honolulu, for duty with the coast artillery in regular army.

Private Floyd Swinyer

Son of C. L. Swinyer — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., and trained at Fort Logan, for duty in the Coast Artillery, 5th Co. Now in California expecting to go to the Philippine Islands.

Corporal John C. Collis

Gibbon, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Chicago, Ill., in October, 1917, and was trained at Camp Grant, and Camp Upton, for duty in the Light Trench Battery, 129th Infantry, 33d Division. Saw service at Battle of Somme, Hill 304, Marchville, St. Hilaire, Meuse, Argonne, Dannevoux, Gercourt Bois de Chemme and Bois de Plat Chine. Wounded at Villers Brettonneaux, in the hospital one month.

Farrier, William L. Muehler

Son of Fred Muehler — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Lee, and Camp Merritt, for duty in Veterinary Unit, 5th Replacement Unit, 8th Division. Three days out on the Atlantic when orders were received to turn back for demobilization. Discharged January 21, 1919.

Private Jesse R. Donaldson

Son of M. H. Donaldson — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Sheridan, Ia., in May, 1918, and was trained at Camp McArthur, Tex., and trained for duty with Co. A, 56th Infantry. Saw service at the front and in the Army of Occupation.

Private Leslie C. Valentine

Son of Mrs. L. C. Valentine — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Council Bluffs, Ia., in May, 1918, and trained at Camp McArthur, Tex., for duty with Co. L, 64th Infantry, 7th Division. Saw service in France with A. E. F.

Private Peter A. Corr

Son of Mrs. Catherine Moran — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27, 1918, and trained at Paris Island, S. C., for duty in 474th Bat. G, U. S. Marines. Discharged April 2, 1919.

Augustus Frank

Son of Mrs. Pauline Frank — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in January, 1918, and trained at Paris, Island, S. C., for duty in the U. S. Marines. Nine months on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania. Furloughed in March, 1919, and subject to recall.

Private G. E. Haase, Jr.

Son of Gilbert E. Haase — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service May 20, 1918, and trained at Paris, Island, S. C., for duty in the 58th Co., U. S. Marines, later quartered at Norfolk Navy Yards. Discharged Feb. 26, 1919.

Karl A. M. Green

Son of Mrs. F. M. Green — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service May 4, 1918, and was trained for duty in the U. S. Marines. Reached France September 21, 1918, and saw service in that country until the early part of 1919.

Clifford E. Edwards, Expert Rifleman

Son of E. R. Edwards — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service February 7, 1918, and trained at Paris, Island, for duty with U. S. Marines; transferred to Quantico, and kept as a coach. Still in reserve and subject to recall.

Private Truman W. Swinyer

Son of C. L. Swinyer — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in April, 1917, and was trained at Great Lakes, Ill., for duty in the navy. Saw service on a submarine chaser, later being placed on the "Helena" patrol boat.

Ray Norris McCann

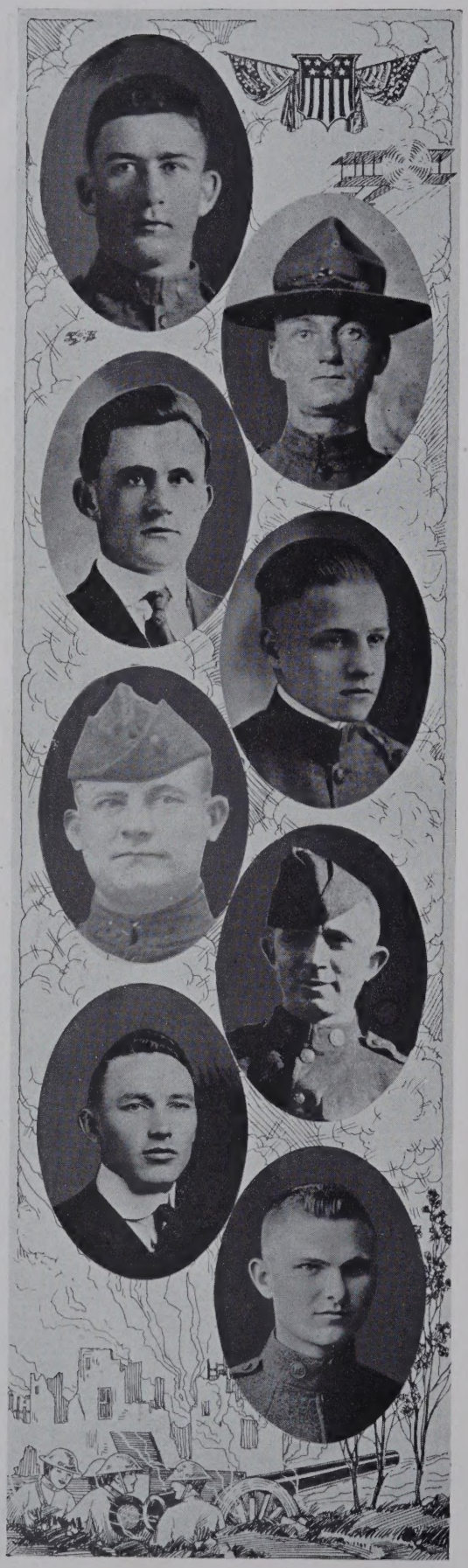
Son of Mrs. Ida McCann — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., January 23, 1918, and trained at Camp Perry, Great Lakes and Hampton Roads School for duty in Co. I, 7th Reg., as a radio operator. Discharged December 21, 1918.

Corporal Harvey L. Porter

Son of Horace Porter — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service May 15, 1917, and trained at Paris, Island, S. C., for duty in Co. 75, 6th Reg. U. S. Marine Corp. 2d Division. Saw service at Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel and was wounded here. Rejoined his company Oct. 9, and took part in Meuse-Argonne offensive Nov. 1. Decorated for service at Belleau Wood.



Private James H. Hansen

Son of John Hansen — Sweetwater, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept, 19, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody, for duty with Co. H, 134th Infantry, 34 Division, later transferring to Co. F, 125th Infantry, 32d Division. Saw service at Marne, Juvigny, Soissons and Verdun. Wounded. Discharged May 21, 1919.

Private Clyde Gross

Son of Mrs. Laura Gross — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Battery E, 338th Infantry, 88th Division. In reserve for five months in France. Discharged January 17, 1919.

Private Harry L. Smith

Son of George D. Smith — Palmyria, Ill.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 4, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse sectors, also Army of Occupation. Discharged June 2, 1919.

Corporal Lester Pitke

Son of Frank Pitke — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, at Rimacourt, France, for duty in Co. B, 3d Inf., 42d, (Rainbow) Division. In defensive in Baccarat sector; Campagne sector, or 3d battle of Somme; offensive at Chateau-Thierry, received 5 machine gun bullets and 4 fragmenst of high explosive shell, July 26, 1918. Was in six French and three American hospitals. Discharged at Camp Dodge, January 23, 1919. On Mexican border in 1916-1917.

Private Francis J. DeMuth

Son of Mrs. Anna DeMuth — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 137th Infantry, 35th Division. Occupied front lines at Mittlach and Camp Nicholas, later in reserve during St. Mihiel drive; in Argonne-Meuse offensive Sept. 26, to Oct. 10. Discharged from service May 5, 1919.

Private Carl L. Chapman

Son of B. O. Chapman — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and De Souge, France, for duty with Hdq. Co., 88th Division. Discharged January 16, 1919.

Sergeant John P. Godberson

Son of Mrs. C. Godberson — Madison, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 4, 1918, trained at Ft. Riley, and Chicago, Ill., for duty in M. O. T. C., Medical Corps. Discharged June 17, 1919.

Private Harvey F. Bluss

Son of F. H. Bluss — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Camp Fremont, for duty in Co. E, 8th Division. The 8th Division was awaiting transports at time armistice was signed. Discharged February 12, 1919.

Private Harry Barton O'Nele

Son of James O'Nele — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley and Camp Wadsworth, for duty in Ambulance Co. 40, 6th Sanitary Train, 6th Division. Saw service in France in the same division.

Private Thomas F. Shannon

Son of Mrs. Margaret Shannon — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody, for duty with Co. N, 128th Inf., 32d Division.. In fighting at Javigne, Romaige, Marne . Woods, Brahebille, St. Laverent and Meuse-Argonne. Discharged April 11, 1919. Farming near Elmcreek, Neb.

Private Leslie McElhinny

Son of R. T. McElhinny — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 4, 1918, and trained at Camp Grant, Camp McArthur, and Camp Funston, for duty with Co. 2, 2nd Battalion, 161st Depot Brigade. Received his discharge December 19, 1918. Is farming near Kearney, Nebraska.

Casper Gabriel.

Son of Gabriel Saleeba — Syria

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with the Quarter Master Service. Received his discharge April 9, 1919.

Private Neil E. Hyatt

Son of McClellan Hyatt — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., August 15, 1918, and trained at Lincoln, Neb., and Camp Perdue, for duty in Co. E, (Radio), Signal Corps. Received his discharge papers December 15, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Ivan N. Emley

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., December 8, 1917, and trained at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for duty in the Air Service. Received his discharge December 11, 1918. Resides at Kearney, Nebraska.

David Lewis

Son of Thomas Lewis — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Camp Fremont, California, for duty in Co. D, Ammunition Train, 8th Division. Received his discharge papers February 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Private James L. Kinney

Son of Edward Kinney — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., July 4, 1918, and was trained at Camp Humphrey, Va., for duty in the 1st Engineers. Crossed to France in October, 1918, and served with the Army of Occupation, stationed at Coblenz, Germany.

Artie Danburg

Son of William Danburg — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and was trained at Fort Logan, for duty in the artillery service. Is located in the Hawaiian Islands.

Private William M. Whitcher

Son of M. J. Whitcher — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston. Received his discharge papers March 22, 1918.

Private William C. Bales

Son of W. S. Bales — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Alliance, Neb., April 30, 1917, and trained for duty with Battery B, 121st F. A., 32d Division. Saw service at the Battle of Marne, Soissons, and Argonne Forest. Discharged May 19, 1919. Resides at Ravenna.

Private Charles Thompson

Son of Mrs. L. Thompson — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at Lucey, St. Mihiel, and in the Meuse-Argonne. Discharged June 2, 1919.

Private Edward Langer

Son of Edward Langer — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Battery D, 388th Infantry, 88th Division. Saw service in England and later in France. Discharged January 17, 1919.

Private Elton E. Lowell

Son of Oscar E. Lowell — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 3, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Hdq. Co., 138th Inf., 35th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, and Argonne-Meuse campaigns. Discharged May 12, 1919.

Private Edwin Spevacek

Son of Blighe Swift — Watertown, Neb.

Son of Mrs. A. Spevacek — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 11, 1918, anad was trained at Camp Cody, for duty with the Quartermaster Corps, 34th Division. Discharged February 2, 1919.

Private Ray Davis

Grand Island, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and trained for duty in the U. S. Infantry, and serving nearly ten months in foreign lands. Resides at Grand Island, Neb.

Private Ralph S. Johnson

Son of J. S. Johnson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Inf., 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and later in the Army of Occupation. Discharged June 2, 1917.

Lieutenant Bert Wood

Son of O. W. Wood — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. C, 105th F. S., 30th Div. Saw service at Buzancy, Vaux Andigney, Escaufort, St. Quentin, and Ribeaucourt offensives; later in Army of Occupation. Discharged April 21, 1919.

Corporal George Jochem

Son of Mrs. Henrietta Jochem — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Inf., 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, and through the Argonne Forest drive. On the firing line 99 days. Discharged June 2, 1919.

Second Lieutenant Wm. T. Eckerson

Ravenna, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Des Moines, Ia., May 23, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, for duty in Co. A, 87 Infantry. Practiced law for two years at Ravenna, previous to joining the army.

Private Glenn C. Littlefield

Son of Clarence E. Littlefield — Casper, Wyo.

Entered the service at Casper, Wyo., Sept. 20, 1917, and trained at Camp Lewis, for duty with 57th F. A., 32d Div. Saw service at Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, Meuse-Argonne. In front line from July 3, to Nov. 9, 1918. Discharged on May 20, 1919. Resides at Casper, Wyo.

Private Joseph Cherry

Son of George Cherry — Sartoria, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley. Discharged March 11, 1918, on account of physical disability.

Rudolph J. Jelinek, Musician

Son of Joseph Jelinek — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty in 355th Inf. Band, of 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives; later in Army of Occupation. Discharged 6, 2, '19.

Second Lieutenant Everett L. Randall

Son of J. B. Randall — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918 and trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Zachary Taylor, Camp Jackson and Fort Sill, for duty in Hdq. Co., 88th Division. Discharged December 21, 1918.

Corporal Charles Knerl

Son of P. F. Knerl — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., and was sent to Fort Logan, for training in Co. F, (Artillery), 2d Division. Saw service at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, and later with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Sergeant Rolland D. Treat

Son of Mrs. Truda B. Grafius — Fowler, Colo.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and sent to Camp Fremont, Calif., for training in Co. G, 8th Ammunition Train, 8th Division. Later training at Camp Mills and Camp Lee. Discharged February 12, 1919.

J. O. Sexton

Son of Patrick Sexton — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with Co. D, 338th Field Artillery. Later seeing service in France, doing Military Police Guard at Bordeaux, France.

Patrick Sexton

Son of Patrick Sexton — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., for duty as infantryman in the U. S. Army. Was on guard duty at the state capitol.

Private David H. Drage

Son of Mrs. Angeline Drage — Soldier, Kan.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty in Evacuation Hospital No. 11, Medical Department. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. Discharged March 27, 1919.

Alexander Lindner, Farrier

Son of Ernest Lindner — Sartoria, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Lee and Camp Merritt, for duty in the veterinary department of the U. S. Army. Discharged January 21, 1919.

Corporal Reamor E. Swift

Son of Blighe Swift — Watertown, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., August 11, 1917, and trained at that place and at Madro Barracks, N. Y., for duty in Commissary No. 5, 89th Division. Saw service in France and later in Germany with Army of Occupation.

Private Robert D. Swift

Son of Blighe Swift — Watertown, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with M. D. 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel and later in Germany. Discharged March 25, 1919.

William Oliver Mays

Son of Samuel Mays — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, and Camp Cody, for duty with Co. C, 313th Infantry, 77th Division. Saw service on the firing line for the last twenty days of fighting.

Private Elmer Wermuth

Son of Mrs. Emma Wermuth — Cazenovia, N. Y.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. B, 341st M. G. Bat., 89th Division. In Battle of Verdun and wounded by shrapnel in both hands. In hospital ten weeks with pneumonia, later in the Army of Occupation. Discharged 4, 2, '19.

Private Fred O. Geisert

Son of Mrs. Martha Geisert — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. A, 319th M. G. Bat., 82d Division. Saw service in Lagney and Martache sectors, and St. Mihiel, Banteney, Cherpentery, Fleville, Chatel-Chehery, La-Viergette, and Argonne-Meuse offensives. Discharged May 23, 1919.

Jesse W. Lane

Son of John W. Lane — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston and Fort Des Moines, for duty with the Medical Corps.

Sergeant A. G. V. Hays

Son of Felix G. Hays — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 7, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston and later in Brechainville, France, for duty with Co. F, 355th Infantry. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Argonne Woods. Wounded. Discharged Feb. 3, 1919.

Private George E. King

Son of Milton King — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. A, 341st M. G. Bat., 89th Division. Taken with spinal meningitis and disqualified for military service. Discharged June 5, 1918.

Private Ray Luce

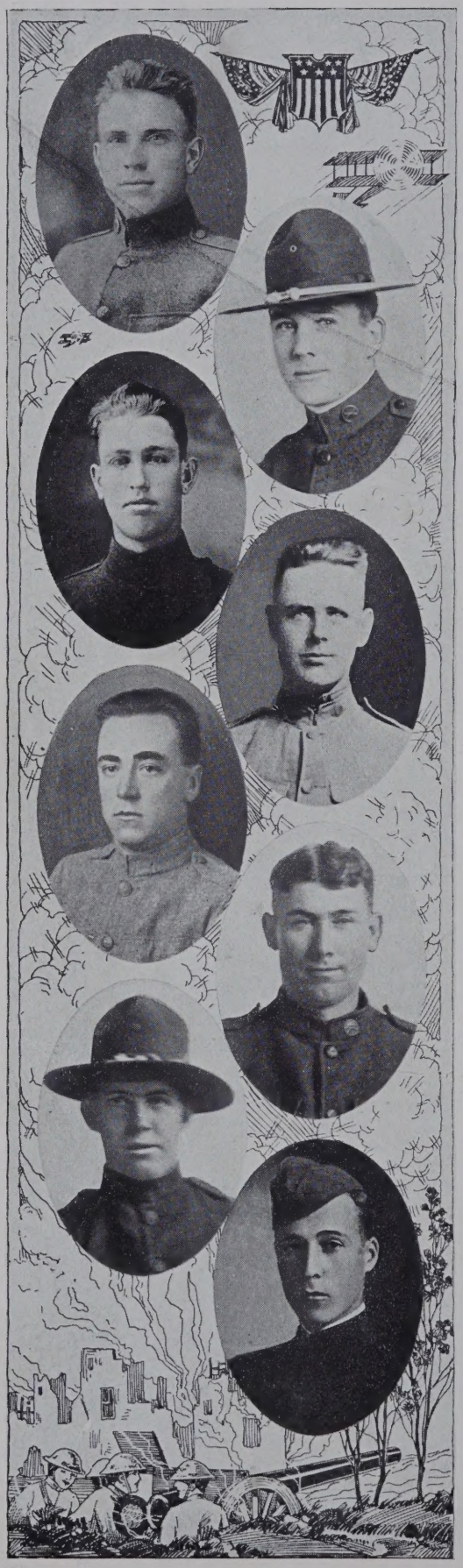
Son of Geo. W. Luce — Poole, Neb.

Entered the servicq at Kearney, Neb., April 30, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service in France and later in the Army of Occupation, at Saarburg, Germany.

Private Dean Luce

Son of Geo. W. Luce — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 4, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley, for duty with the 40th Ammunition Train, 6th Division. Saw service in France, later returning to this country for demobilization.



Private Gordon B. Harrold

Son of H. Harrold — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Camp Fremont, and Camp Mills, for duty with Ammunition Train, Co. G, 8th Division. was to have sailed November 3, 1918, but was turned back to Camp Lee, and received his discharge February 12, 1919.

Melvin Herzog

Son of Fred Herzog — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty in Co. 35, 163d Depot Brigade. Remained at Camp Dodge until after armistice was signed and discharged December 19, 1918.

Private Lawrence J. Gass

Son of Nic Gass — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., May 18, 1918, and trained at Ft. Winfield Scott, for duty in Battery F, 67th C. A. C., 35th Brigade. Spent six months in France. Discharged March 20, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

Private Carl O. Poole

Son of Geo. W. Poole — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., in 1917, and trained at Ft. Logan, and Ft. Riley, for duty in the 21st Ambulance Co., Saw service in France, and later in Luxemburg.

Clifford A. Larimer

Son of R. P. Larimer — Kearney, Neb.

Member of old Co. L, on the Mexican Border trouble, joining the service for World War, and going to France as a member of 145th M. G. Battalion. Discharged during summer of 1919.

Raymond Gillming

Son of Ed Gillming — Riverdale, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918 and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, for duty with 341st M. G. Battalion. Started across, was taken sick and put off at Halifax, N. S. Sent to Ft. Patten where he was discharged.

Charlie T. Shields

Son of Frank Shields — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Engineers. Discharged from service Dec, 14, 1917.

Foster Reynolds

Son of Edgar C. Reynolds — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 28, 1917, Co. L, 4th Neb., trained at Camp Cody for duty with Battery E, 127th F. A. 34th Division. Saw service at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, and Battle of Argonne Forest. Discharged April 5, 1919. In Battery A, 119th F. A. 32d Div., in France.

Private Luther L. Burt

Son of Frank S. Burt — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, Kansas, for duty in Co. L, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Received his discharge papers on March 9, 1918.

Frank A. Bills, Master Engineer

Son of F. A. Bills — Shelton, Neb

Entered the service at Los Angeles, Calif., and trained for duty in Co. B, 61st Engineers. Saw service in France beginning July 1, 1918 and was still there in the early summer of 1919.

Robert Anderson, Mechanic

Son of Chris Anderson — Lowell, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., and trained at Camp Cody, for duty in Battery D, 34th Division. Saw three months service in France and received discharge January 22, 1919.

Sergeant Harold A. Firkins

Son of George A. Firkins — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 22, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, and special instruction at Chicago, Ill., for duty as Army Meat Inspector. Was assistant camp meat inspector at Camp Sheridan, Ala. Discharged Dec. 12, '18.

Private Oscar E. Applegate

Son of J. M. Applegate — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 18, 1918, and trained at Manhattan, Kan., anad Camp McArthur, for duty as Auto Mechanic in Co. H, Central Infantry Officers Training School. Discharged November 30, 1918. Resides at Asheville, North Carolina.

Private John W. McLean

Son of Kenneth McLean — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 12, 1917, and trained at Ft. Logan, Fort Scott, and Fort Mills, P. I., for duty in 8th Co., Coast Artillery. Saw service in Japan and Hawaiian Islands.

Sergeant Charles Fox

Son of H. W. Fox — Miller, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 1, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Battery C, 29th Infantry, 10th Division. Spent three months in the Depot Brigade as an instructor, and did not get overseas.

Corporal Roscoe Bruner

Son of H. C. Bruner — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty in Co. I, Depot Brigade. Discharged March 18, 1919.

Corporal Floyd Knerl

Son of P. F. Knerl — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., in April, 1917, and trained at Fort Logan, for duty with Co. F, 2nd Division. Saw service at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, and later with Army of Occupation. Discharged in July, 1919.

Private W. C. Dinkins

Son of W. B. Dinkins — Blockton, Ala.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty as cook in the American Expeditionary Forces. Discharged April 29, 1919.

Private Cecil E. Pease

Son of T. H. Pease — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., in October, 1918, and was trained at Neb. State Uni., S. A. T. C., for duty in Co. A. Discharged December 13, 1918.

Private Herbert E. Nye

Son of Will G. Nye — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 2, 1918, and was trained at Ft. Logan and Camp Fremont, for duty with Co. A, Ammunition Train, 8th Division. Transferred to Camp Mills, later to Camp Lee and Camp Dodge, receiving his discharge.

Private Earl Clifford Armstrong

Son of Mrs. Florence Armstrong — Elmcreek, Neb.

Entered the service October 18, 1918, through the State Normal S. A. T. C. at Kearney, Neb. Kept in training until December 13, 1918, when he received his discharge.

Sergeant Herman A. Hackman

Son of W. C. Hackman — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Worland, Wyo., and trained at Camp Grant, and Camp Hancock, for duty with Co. I, 3d Battalion, 2nd Group, remount division. Discharged June 4, 1919.

Private Don F. Slattery

Son of Thomas N. Slattery — St. Louis, Mo.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in June, 1917, and trained at Ft. Crook, and Camp Cody, for duty with Co. E, 107th Ammunition Train. Saw service in France for two months. Discharged in January, 1919.

Private Richard D. Oglebie

Son of F. M. Oglebie — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 4, 1917, and was trained at Ft. Crook and Camp Cody, for duty with the 128th Infantry, 32d Division. Saw service at Soissons and in the Argonne region. Reported wounded.

Sergeant Norris Darbyshire

Son of Mrs. Flora Darbyshire — Scottsbluff, Neb.

Entered the service at Torrington, Wyo., May 10, 1918, and trained at Camp Fremont, for duty in the 62d Infantry. Sent to Vladivostok, Siberia, and transferred to the railway service as a locomotive engineer on the Siberian railroad. Was the first American to operate an engine over that road.

Jack Tolle

Son of Mrs. J. B. Frank — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Goldfield, Nevada, June 6, 1917, and trained for duty in Co. F, 4th Engineers. Saw service in the the Argonne region; gassed.

Private Gyron L. Shreve

Son of W. D. Shreve — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at St. Joe, Mo., and trained with marine corps, later transferred to the aviation service, 400th Aero Squadron. Saw service in France. Discharged Sept. 9, 1919.

Carl C. Shreve

Son of A. D. Shreve — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kemmerer, Wyoming, and trained at Fort Russell, for duty with the Rainbow Division. Wounded July 26, 1918, and although the Red Cross has searched for information regarding his whereabouts, none was obtained.

Private Sidney M. Gerow

Son of Mrs. T. B. Gerow — Omaha, Neb.

Entered the service at Waterloo, Ia., Aug. 29, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Battery A, 29th Infantry, 10th Division. Discharged January 17, 1919. Resides on a homestead, near Recluse, Wyoming.

Private Roy Green

Son of A. Green — Overton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in the 89th Division. Received his discharge December 9, 1918.

Private Robert F. Howard

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., March 17, 1918, and trained at Ft. Benjamin Harris, for duty with Transportation Corps of 87th Division. Saw service in the Marne sector, in railway operation, from November, 1918, to June, 1919. Discharged July 5, 1919.

Lieutenant Glenn E. Miller

Son of O. L. Miller — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Snelling, and received training at that point in the Officers' Training School, for duty with Co. E, 142d Infantry, 36th Division. In Meuse-Argonne offensive. Awarded Croix-de-Guerre. Returning in May, 1919.

Frederick Harry Small, Storekeeper Third Class

Son of H. A. Small — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service August 12, 1918, and trained at Goat Island, San Francisco, Calif., transferred to New York, and later on the Transport Paysanda. Received his discharge during the summer of 1919.

Ora H. Wright, Electrician

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 6, 1917, and was trained at Mare Island, Calif., for duty in the U. S. Navy. Saw ten months active service in English and foreign waters, returning to New Orleans, January 31, 1919.

Louis W. Barry

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service June 15, 1918, and trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and Hampton Roads, for duty in the U. S. Navy. Released in February 1919, and is subject to recall at any time.

Lawrence P. Bidwell

Son of Wm. Bidwell — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the the service June 20, 1918, as third class carpenter's mate; at Great Lakes held petty officers rating. Saw service in France, and promoted to second class machinists mate, at Brest, France, working in the navy garage.

Corporal Floyd Murray

Son of Will Murray — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and De Souge, France, for duty with the 338th F. A., Hdq. Co., 88th Division. Received his discharge January 16, 1919.

George W. Hawley, Bugler

Son of S. E. Hawley — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service May 5, 1917, and called to the Naval Training Camp at Chicago, August 17, 1917. Transferred to U. S. S. South Carolina and is now Bugler on that ship.

Clive E. Heckenlively, Fireman First Class.

Son of I. W. Heckenlively — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at El Paso, Tex., December 6, 1917, and trained at Yenba Buena Island and Mare Island, for duty in the U. S. Navy. Saw six months active service in the Atlantic Fleet. Discharged January 22, 1919.

Clair Weston Hill, Machinist Mate First Class

Son of W. H. Hill — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 20, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes and Pelham Bay, for duty in Naval Aviation in Co. H, 15th Regiment. Released from active service, December 21, 1918.

Guy Spencer Lutes, Musician

Son of Mrs. Nettie B. Lutes — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at San Diego, Calif., June 3, 1917, and trained at San Pedro, and San Diego, for duty in the U. S. Navy. Discharged in March, 1919, And resides at Atkinson, Nebraska.

Ernest Chapman, Cook

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty as cook in 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service in France and Germany with his division, returning for demobilization in June, 1919.

Private Archie M. Cosner

Son of A. M. Cosner — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., December 28, 1917, and trained at Kelly Field, Texas, for duty in the 372d Aero Squadron. Discharged May 22, 1919.

Private John A. Danner

Son of C. A. Danner — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in March, 1916, for duty on the Mexican border. Joined the 127th Field Artillery seeing service in France during the World War. Discharged in January, 1919.

Donald F. Payne

Son of George Payne — Loomis, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Feb. 26, 1919, and trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for duty in Hdq. Co., F. S. Bn. Discharged July 5, 1919. Resides near Elmcreek.

Arlington J. Parks

Son of John F. Parks — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, but was discharged a short time after entering the army.

Frank J. Kirschner

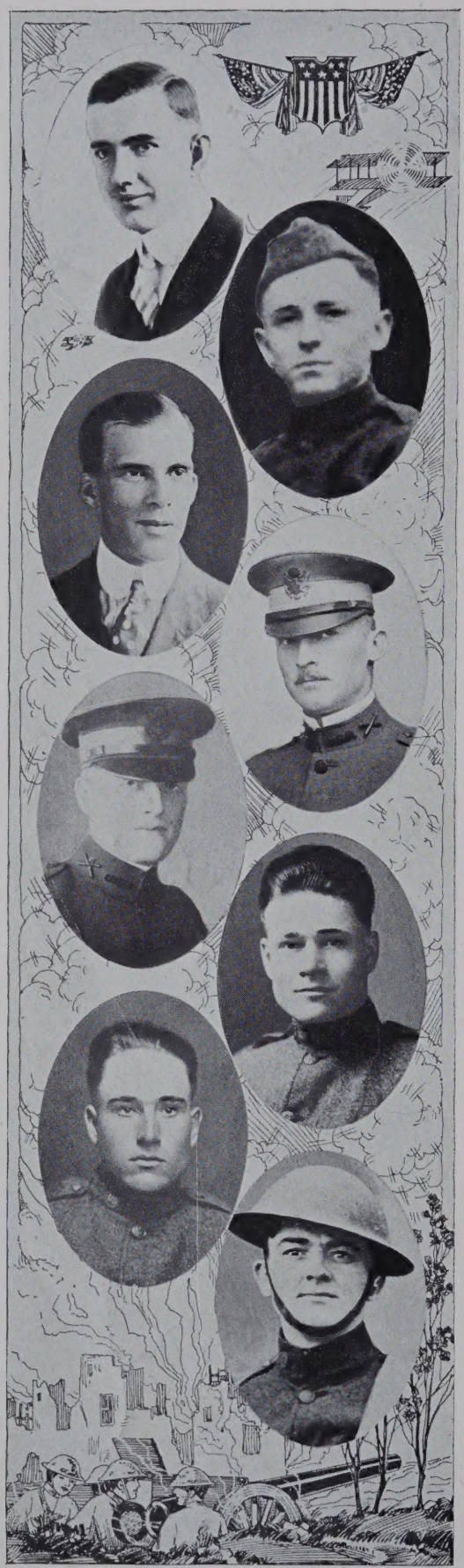
Son of Robert Kirschner — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 4, 1918, and was trained at Camp Riley, Kansas, for duty in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Discharged December 28, 1918.

Geo. P. Kite, Quartermaster 2nd-Class

Son of A. L. Kite — Barleyton, Tenn.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., July 5, 1918, and was trained at Charleston, S. C., and Hampton Roads, Va., for duty in the Aviation Quartermaster Department. Discharged February 10, 1919.



Sergeant Roger W. Wilson
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Entered the service in June, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, N. M., for duty with the 109th Engineers. Saw service in France, and received his discharge during the summer of 1919.

C. Prentice Scott
Son of F. C. Scott — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston and Camp Mills, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, and in Meuse-Argonne offensives, later in Army of Occupation. Discharged June 1, 1919.

Sergeant Thomas Batman Earley
Son of Mrs. Louise A. Earley — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service in August, 1917, and trained at Camp Meade, for duty with Co. B, 79th Division. Saw service at Montfaucon, Troyon, and in the Meuse offensives.

Captain Brian O'Brian
Son of Mrs. Mary E. O'Brian — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Fort Snelling, in April, 1917, and was trained at that point and later at Fort Sill, for duty with Battery F, 339th F. A., 88th Division. Now resides at Lincoln, Neb., Instructor of military training at Neb. State Uni.

Lieutenant Ralph Angus Steadman
Son of Joseph Steadman — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service April 6, 1917, as member of the U. S. Cavalry. Transferred to 10th F. A., 3d Division. Saw service at Chateau-Thierry, Marne, St. Mihiel, Argonne, and Stenay. Later with Army of Occupation.

Milton H. Frank
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., in May, 1917, and was trained at Ft. Logan and Camp Kearney, for duty with the Expeditionary Forces in France.

Ralph B. Frank
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service in May, 1918, and trained at Ft. Logan, Ft. Douglas, Camp Funston, and Camp Sheridan, for duty in Co. K, 20th Infantry.

Earle A. Wright
Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty in Co. B, 355th Infantry, 3d Division. In action at Hill 204, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Argonne-Meuse offensive. Later with Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Private Lisle P. Hale

Son of C. A. Hale — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., June 20, 1917, and trained for duty in Medical Dept., 6th Neb., transferred to 109th Infantry, Co. A, 28th Division, for foreign service. Was in the battle of Chateau-Thierry, being gassed. Discharged December 23, 1918. Farming near Ravenna, Neb.

Elmer Walter Wermuth

Son of Mrs. Emma L. Wermuth — Cazenovia, N. Y.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 5, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. B, 341st Infantry, 89th Division. Resides at Omaha, Nebraska.

Private Barney Bales

Son of W. S. Bales — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Alliance, Neb., April 30, 1917. Enlisted in Co. E, 4th Neb., N. N. G., transferred to 121st Field Artillery. Was in France twelve months, discharged May 19, 1919.

S. E. Bailey

Kearney, Nebraska.

Unable to gain any information as to military record.

DeGene Eddy

Son of William Eddy — Randolph, Vt.

Entered the service with Co. L., 4th Neb., N. N. G., and trained at Ashland, Neb., and Camp Cody, N. M., for duty with the 127th Field Artillery, for service in France. He received his discharge January 23, 1919.

Walter Arthur Dunker

Son of Henry J. Dunker — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, also Army of Occupation. Discharged June 3, 1919. Resides at Gibbon, Nebraska.

George Bayes

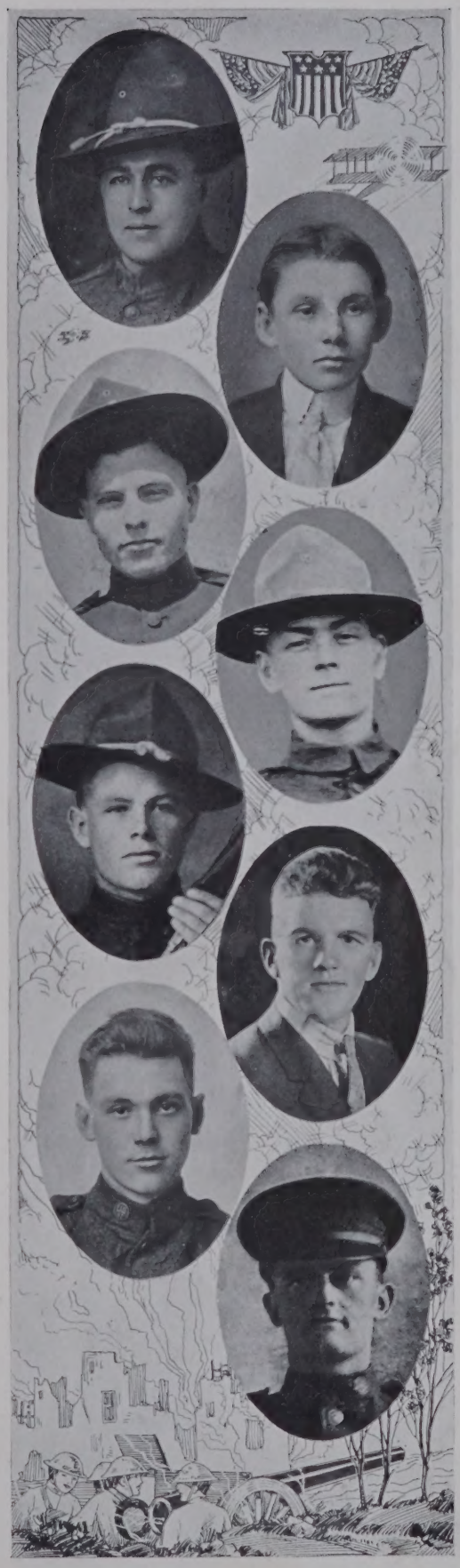
Son of John Bayes — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, July 18, 1918 and was trained for duty with Battery A, Artillery, 45th Division. Discharged in February, 1919, and resides at Ravenna, Neb.

Corporal Leonard E. Finder

Son of R. Finder — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., April 10, 1918, and trained for duty with Co. E, 6th Engineers. Saw service for fifteen months in France. Construction work. Discharged September 31, 1919.



Private Adrian Ellis

Son of Mr. Ellis — Shelton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with the Hdq. Co., 89th Division. Saw service at the battle of St. Mihiel, and was wounded. Discharged February 22, 1919.

Roy Clyde Gard, Electrician First Class

Son of Chas. N. Gard — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., December 13, 1917, and trained at Yorba Buena Island and Mare Island, Calif., for duty in the Naval Radio. Saw service on U. S. S. Oregon, U. S. S. Vicksburg and U. S. S. Oskawa. In convoy service to Vladivostock, and cruised in South Seas. Discharged on January 24, 1919.

Private James Adams

Son of Frank Adams — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and was trained for duty in the 34th Division. Transferred to 32d Div. and saw service at Chateau Thierry, Soissons and Argonne Forest. Received his discharge April 29, 1919.

Sergeant-Major, Ralph Ensign Herrick

Son of J. D. Herrick — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., May 4, 1917, and trained for service in 56th Ammunition Train, Coast Artillery. Saw 10 months service in Honolulu, receiving discharge January 18, 1919.

Private Rollin Pritchard

Son of John Pritchard — Litchfield, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., October 3, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Did not get across, discharged January 15, 1918.

Clarence Hart

Riverdale, Nebraska

Unable to gain any information as to military record.

Lieutenant Don Cameron

Son of Dr. A. D. Cameron — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Chicago, Ill., and trained at Waco, Texas, for duty in the second division. Saw service with his division in France. Received his discharge papers January 1, 1919.

Second Lieutenant Albert O. Skochdopole

Son of Ernest Skochdopole — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., June 16, 1917, and was trained for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Discharged August 1, 1919.

Sergeant Herman A. Piderit

Son of Charles H. Piderit — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Lincoln, Neb., June 27, 1917, and was trained at Fort Logan, Fort Riley and Camp Dodge, for duty with the Medical Detachment of the 88th Division. Saw service in the Alsace sector. Discharged June 7, 1919.

Private Raymond Bumgardner

Son of C. P. Bumgardner — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Van West, Ohio, July 22, 1916, and trained at Ft. Bliss, for duty in Co. D, 2nd O. In Regulating Station, Quartermaster Corps in foreign service, at Is-Sur-Tille, France. Discharged July 11, 1919.

Mess Sergeant Hans M. Kokjer, Jr.

Son of H. M. Kokjer — Clarks, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. K, 70th Infantry. Discharged January 23, 1919, and resides at Kearney, Nebraska.

Sergeant Robert A. Hunter

Son of J. S. Hunter — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, December 9, 1917, and was trained at Fort Logan, Fort Riley, Fort Sam Houston and Fort Sill, for duty with Hdq. Co., 5th Army Corps. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse. Discharged 4, 29, '19.

Private Otto A. Gruhn

Son of August Gruhn — Poole, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., April 1, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with M. G. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Discharged June 2, 1919.

Howard S. Starr, Musician

Son of Robert P. Starr — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in July, 1918, and was trained at Great Lakes Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Saw three months service and received his discharge papers February 1, 1919.

Private John W. Ludwig

Son of Mrs. Fredricka Ludwig — Amherst, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., September 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with 341st Marchine Gun Battalion. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. Wounded November first, 1918. Discharged April 11, 1919.

William Randolph, Machinists Mate

Son of Mrs. E. M. Randolph — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., March 25, 1918, and was was trained for duty in the U. S. Navy, seeing service on U. S. S. Leviathan, at Navy Base, Brest, France; and U. S. S. C., No. 148. Discharged September 20, 1919.

Private Roy E. Johnson

Son of Mrs. Bertha Johnson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12, 1917, and was trained at Ft. Miley, Calif., for duty in 11th Co., 7th Division, Coast Artillery. Saw service in the Philippines and received his discharge September 6, 1919.

E. Carney

Entered the service from Buffalo county. No biography was given in with his photo, and we have been unable to find the location of his residence.

Major George M. Davies

Son of C. K. Davies — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Snelling, Minn., April 14, 1917, and was in training and on duty in this country throughout the war. At present is an army officer at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Alden T. Davies, Wagoner

Son of C. K. Davies — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 20, 1917, and trained for duty with the 7th Engineers, 5th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and in occupied territory. Discharged Aug. 11, 1919. Resides at Deer Trail, Wyo.

Second Lieutenant Jay W. Davies

Son of C. K. Davies — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 5, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. F, 355th Inf., 89th Division. Transferred to home guard duty on Long Island, receiving his discharge Dec. 4, 1918.

Private Paul W. Secora

Son of Paul Secora — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Dodge, for duty with Co. D, 88th Division. Saw service in France and with Army of Occupation in Germanay. Discharged June 13, 1919.

Harry Pickrell

Son of Mrs. Mary Pickrell — Kearney, Neb.

Was a member of Co. L, 4th Neb., during the Mexican border trouble, and re-enlisted for duty in the World War. Was trained at Camp Cody, N. M., crossed to France in Casual Replacement in summer of 1918.

Private R. A. Egley

Gibbon, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 29, 1918, and trained at the Kearney Normal S. A. T. C. Remained in training until after the armistice was signed, receiving his discharge December 10, 1918.

Mess Sergeant C. D. Finch

Son of Mrs. C. W. Finch — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, May 21, 1918, trained at Ft. Russell and Camp Jackson, for duty in Troop M, Cavalry and Motorized Artillery, Battery F, 40th F. A. 20th Division. Discharged February 4, 1919. Resides at Pueblo, Colorado.

R. L. Anderson, Ship's Cook Second

Son of M. E. Anderson — Wilksboro, N. C.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 5, 1917, training at Great Lakes Training Station, for duty in Co. B, Galley 401, as ship's cook. Saw service in English Channel and North Sea during 1918 and fore part of 1919. Discharged 4, 30, '19.

Corporal Roy F. Greenslit, Musician

Son of W. H. Greenslit — Surprise, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., July 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Forrest and Camp Custer, for duty in Co. E, 14th Division. Discharged January 29, 1919.

Private Howard A. Rider

Son of C. A. Rider — O'Neill, Neb.

Entered the service at Grand Island, Neb., June 20, 1918, and trained for duty in Battery E, 61st Division. Saw service at San Francisco, in the Motor Transport Corps. Discharged December 26, 1918.

Alec L. Anderson, Seaman

Son of Andrew Anderson — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 18, 1917, and trained for duty in the U. S. Navy, S. P. 734, Sydonia. Discharged January 7, 1918.

Sergeant Noah F. Anderson

Son of A. R. Anderson — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service in the state of Iowa, and was trained for duty in Co. D, 606th Regiment of Engineers. Has re-enlisted is located at Fort Logan, Colo., 9th Recruiting Station.

Private Frank C. Bomeke

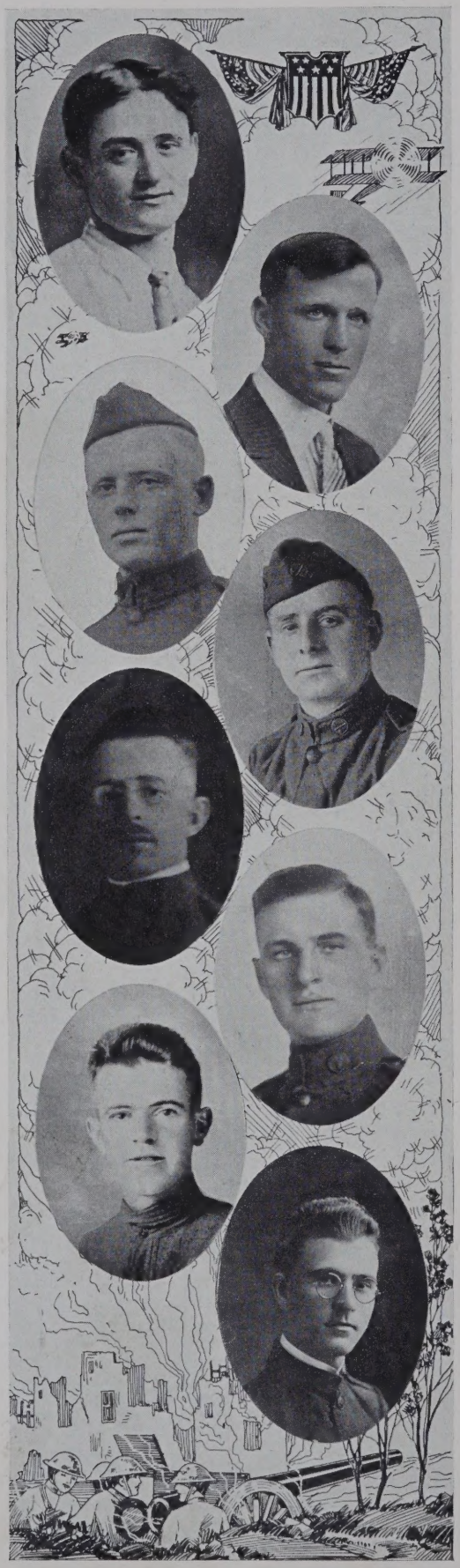
Son of Mark F. Bomeke — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Julesburg, Colo., July 23, 1918, and trained at Camp Travis, Texas, for duty in Co. D, 140th Infantry, 35th Division. Saw service in France and received his discharge May 13, 1919, at Camp Funston.

Private John P. Bomeke

Son of Mark F. Bomeke — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Julesburg, Colo., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with 341st F. A., 89th Division. Saw service in 7 different engagements, including the Meuse-Argonne offensive; later in Army of Occupation. Discharged June 10, 1919.



Corporal Raymond W. Reese

Son of Mrs. L. V. Reese — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Co. C, 126th Infantry, 32d Division. Saw service on the Marne, Oise, Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and Dun-Sur-Meuse. Also with Army of Occupation. Discharged May 22, 1919.

S. Jefferis

Pleasanton, Nebraska.

Unable to gain any information as to military record.

Corporal Fred Mauler

Son of Joseph Mauler — Tulare, Calif.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co. 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and Army of Occupation. Discharged June 2, 1919. Farming near Pleasanton, Neb.

Corporal William H. Campbell

Son of S. M. Campbell — Pleasanton, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., May 27, 1918, and was trained at Camp Dodge, for duty with Battery C, 338th F. A., 88th Division. Discharged January 17, 1919. Carpenter at Pleasanton, Neb.

Sergeant E. Logan Finley

Son of D. D. Finley — New Bloomfield, Mo.

Entered the service at Hastings, Neb., December 14, 1917, and trained at Ft. Riley, Camp Baker and Camp Travis, for duty in Sanitary Squad 103, 18th Division. Discharged June 26, 1919. Is a student of K. S. N.

Samuel C. Thornton, Wagoner

Son of William D. Thornton — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 24, 1918, and trained at Ft. Riley and Camp Devins, for duty with 245th Ambulance Co., 12th Division. Discharged February 1, 1919.

Sergeant Paul Reynolds

Kearney, Nebraska.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 25, 1917, and was trained for duty in the tank service, B. 227, T. T. C. Saw no foreign service. Discharged May 15, 1919.

Corporal Roland Miller

Son of O. L. Miller — Ravenna, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., December 13, 1917. Was trained for duty with Hdq. Co., Medical Dept., 15th Division. Discharged February 16, 1919.

Second Lieutenant, Edward F. Pitke

Son of Frank Pitke — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., February 28, 1913, as a member of Co. L., saw service on the Mexican border in 1916-17. Later re-enlisted for service in the World War, and trained at Camp Cody. Did not see any foreign service, and is now in the regular army, at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Private Bruce S. Harte

Son of E. S. Harte — Gibbon, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., June 26, 1918, and trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and Camp Sevier, S. C., for duty with Base Hospital Corp No. 64. Saw service in France with that unit, and received his discharge May 10, 1919.

Private Raymond E. Walter

Son of I. G. Walter — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., December 14, 1917, and trained for duty in the Aviation Service, at Ft. Worth, Texas. Discharged Feb. 27, 1919. Resides at Sheridan, Wyo.

Private Ira D. Eagle

Son of David Eagle — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and Army of Occupation, and received his discharge June 2, 1919.

Private Charles L. Wilson

Son of Mrs. Laura Hostutler — Harrison, Idaho

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb, August 29, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, for duty with 70th Inf., 10th Div. Discharged February 5, 1919; farming on R. F. D. 5, Kearney.

Private John C. Foreman

Son of Martin Foreman — Silver Creek, Neb.

Entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Oct. 3, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, for duty with Hdq. Co., 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Saw service at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, also Army of Occupation. Received his discharge June 2, 1919.

J. Glenn Dungan, Ph. M., Third Class

Son of E. H. Dungan — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Omaha, Neb., May 22, 1918, and was trained at the U. S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, California, for duty in the Medical Corps.

Edward H. Shields, Q. M. Third Class

Son of Patrick Shields — Kearney, Neb.

Entered the service at Denver, Colo., August 3, 1918, and trained for service in the U. S. Navy. Discharged Sept. 3, 1919.

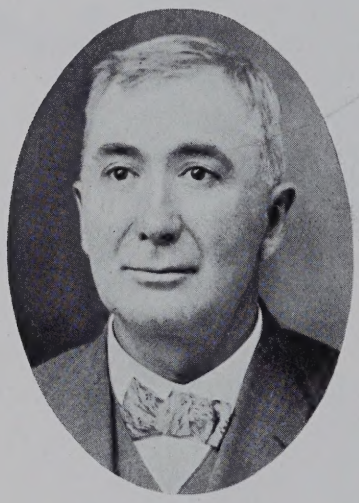
In the Service.

The editors were unable to obtain photographs of the following men of Buffalo County who were in the service. Many of them were transcients, boys who had no parents or relatives in the county. Of a few there were no acceptable photographs to be had. Another handful was indifferent to the work, and preferred not to appear among the likenesses of Buffalo County's fighting men. That they may receive the credit which is theirs for their service, of whatever nature it may have been, the names of those Buffalo County men whose pictures are not published herewith are listed below:

Ahrens, Alfred H.
Anderson, R. L.
Applegate, Otis
Anderson, Ora
Burchese, John F.
Baker, Wm. F.
Brown, Walter J.
Brown, George Luther
Brown, Henry
Brinning, Archie C.
Berkheimer, Edw. E.
Berkheimer, Oral L.
Campbell, Ralph E.
Cameron, Alex C.
Craig, Joy C.
Colbert, Chas. C.
Chestern, Abner K.
Cruit, Le Roy
Cline, Francis M.
Colbert, Loverne
Carter, Arthur W.
Casper, Espon G.
Crawford, Arthur B.
Collier, Herbert D.
Czenkusch, A. H.
Donnally, Thos. F.
Desmond, Jerome
Davis, Geo M.
Donaldson, Wesley J.
Dixon, Hugh P.
Donaldson, Miles R.
Engbert, George J.
Eldridge, Elmer H.
Frame, Lawrence L.
Fieldgrove, Floyd H.
Fries, George
Foreman, John C.
Finley, Howard J.
Green, Marvin M.
Gates, Wm.
Gilson, Walter A.
Green, Willis
Gray, Art
Gleason, Willie
Grieve, John C.
Harland, Virgil J.
Herman, Carl F.
Hutchinson, Kenneth
Holloway, Roy F.
Hendrickson, Marvin L.
Isdell, Edward J.
Jones, Columbus
Jackson, John H.
Johnson, William Claude
Jenkins, Elmer R.
Jameson, William O.
Kriha, E. A.
Krueger, Henry M.
Kincaid, Herbert
Klatt, Harry J.
Lawless, Herbert K.
Lantz, David C.
Lehning, Henry J.
Laskett, Jr., Frank
Luth, Max
Larson, Arthur
Lawson, Ward
Laughlin, Robert W.
Luddington, John W.
Lindholm, Dave
Larabee, Bernard C.
Meyers, A. J.
Morgan, Walter R.
Marrill, Edward P.
Miloyki, Joseph
Milbers, Carl E.
Morrison, Coy B.
Miller, Erwin P.
Murray, Lawrence D.
Murrish, Earl E.
Mollard, Ernest
Moore, Enos Carl
Newman, Lee W.
Margitz, Lewellen G.
Nau, Albert R.
Ondrake, Charles H.
Pederson, Paul
Paity, Michael
Posusta, Frank R.
Paulson, J. C.
Roepke, Charles F.
Rogers, Glen B.
Ross, Geo. K.
Romback, John A.
Richmond, Will F.
Russell, George M.
Stearley, Carl J.
Shaw, Charles C.
Supter, Elmer B.
Simon, Simon
Sullwold, Bert
Sheska, Fred
Snelling, John F.
Tillotson, Ward C.
Turner, Ernest T.
Ulrich, Guy A.
Vath, Roy
Vohland, Walter
Wolf, Albert C.
White, Roy
Walcott, Herman
Washburn, Geo. G.
Wallace, George B.
Weaver, John D.
Wright, Jesse W.
Wilke, Harry
Wood, Ira
Wilson, Charles L.
White, Floyd F.
Zimpher, Charles L.
Zimmerman, Raymond L.

Come On!
WALTER WHITEHEAD 1918
buy more
LIBERTY BONDS

LIBERTY LOANS.



JOHN W. PATTERSON

The response in Buffalo County to the calls of the five Liberty Loan issues during the war was wonderfully prompt and unusually generous. The patriotism of the citizens of the county was concretely expressed in the way they subscribed to those distress calls from the government, having purchased over three million dollars in bonds while the nation was at war.

An accurate statement of the amount of bonds sold in this county cannot be given, the department calling in all records immediately after the signing of the armistice and it being impossible to obtain specific data from the local files. Each drive for funds was successful, however, and each amount subscribed, and in the greater portion of the campaigns the county quota was passed.

In the first loan no permanent organization was made and no records have been kept of its activities. One feature of the drive was the ready loan of funds by the county's bankers to make possible the buying of bonds by hundreds of men and women who were unprepared to pay cash. This spirit on the part of the bankers was evident throughout the entire period of the war, but was a great factor in successfully launching the first drive.

After the first loan had been met in (May, 1917), the need of county organization was felt in Buffalo County. But a few days before the second loan campaign was to start Mr. John W. Patterson, of Kearney, was appointed as county chairman. A hurried organization was made, heavy newspaper publicity started and the county quota of $475,000 was subscribed in the allotted time. Mr. Patterson was retained as chairman throughout the war, and by the time of the flotation of the Third Loan Issue his county organization was in efficient working order.

The drive began on April 15, 1918. The county's quota was $665,000,00, which amount was oversubscribed by a big margin. The county attained a record in this drive, being the first county in the United States to raise its quota. The liberty loan flag of the third drive hangs in the county court house as a permanent reminder of the county's patriotism in this issue.

In the Fourth Loan, which took place in September, 1918, Buffalo County's record was established in the sale of baby bonds. Hundreds of young people and working men and women came to the aid of the country by purchasing the baby bonds in all parts of the county. The sale was phenominal in this respect and it was undoubtedly the "little fellow" who made it possible to "go over the top" in record time. The county quota of $695,000 was easily raised and another oversubscription was recorded.

The Fifth Issue, or Victory Loan, even though coming after the actual end of the war, was the largest asked from the county, nearly one million and a quarter dollars being asked of our people. The organization was complete for this drive and an extensive advertising campaign was carried out at the expense of the local merchants in the various towns. Our quota was raised during the ten-day period and the final chapter written in the successful campaign to carry the country through the most momentous struggle it had ever been engaged in.

To Mr. Patterson, County Chairman, whose excellent executive ability and splendid hard work, was a mighty factor in putting the county among the top notch counties, not too much credit can be given. Laying aside his business affairs and paying heavily from his own purse to keep up the work, he gave all his energy, enthusiasm and business knowledge to securing the county's whole souled support in the greatest financial achievement in history.

To the village and township chairmen, whose hearty co-operation with their superior officer and whose tireless and enthusiastic efforts made all of the loans successful, there is credit due. At all times they were eager to work hard and long, always laving personal interests in the face of a greater duty, and in every test they succeeded admirably, and in a manner which should be a constant source of pride to them.

To the members of the various village and township committees, who gladly left their work, time and again to devote their energies to the great public duty—who actually went forth and brought more than they were called upon for, the praise of the entire county always will be given. It is lamentable that individual credit cannot be given these men for the brilliant performance of a duty so sacred, but the bare mention of their names in a work of this nature is probably as beautiful a tribute as can be paid them. Words would be futile in attesting the glory which is theirs.

MRS. M. L. ATCHISON

The Women's Liberty Loan Organization.

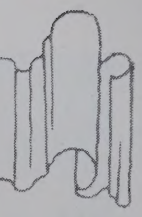
One of the chief factors in moulding sentiment in favor of the bonds among many to whom the matter may have been more or less unclear, was the missionary work conducted by the women solicitors, under the leadership of Mrs. Mark Atchison, of Kearney, county chairman for the women's organization of the liberty loan committee.

The high value of the moral support given by the ladies cannot be overestimated, the county chairman asserted. The ladies, aside from actually selling many thousands of bonds, were instrumental in paving the way for many purchases which otherwise might never have been made. For their loyal service in the liberty loan campaigns, they are entitled to much credit.

Women in all sections of the county willingly gave up their own duties and spent day after day in making the canvass necessary to properly launch the work. It was no small task and many times was done under most unfavorable circumstances. To properly laud the work of these women in launching this work would be impossible.

Red Cross Activities

The Story of the Red Cross.



The Buffalo County Nebraska Chapter of the Red Cross was born at the City Hall in Kearney, at a public meeting held on the evening of May 2, 1917. The mother of this child was Mrs. K. O. Holmes, through whose efforts the meeting was arranged for; and we will see in the course of this article how the infant thrived and grew, reaching maturity by leaps and bounds once its proper nourishment had been found and supplied.

Addresses were made during that evening by Mrs. Holmes, Prof. Martin of the State Normal, Mr. McDonald, and Miss Gruel, of St. Luke's Hospital, who had recently returned from six months service as a Red Cross nurse in an Austrian hospital.

Membership blanks were circulated and an election of officers was held, resulting as follows:

Dr. C. H. Fox - - - - -	Chairman
S. A. D. Henline - - - - -	Vive-Chairman
Helen Adair - - - - -	Secretary
Mrs. K. O. Holmes - - - - -	Treasurer
Roy Cochran - - - - -	Chairman Membership Committee
Dr. H. N. Jones - - - - - -	Chairman Military Relief
H. B. Watson - - - - - -	Chairman Civilian Relief

Shortly afterward the whole country was divided into sections, and conferences were held in each for the purpose of formulating general and financial plans for the Red Cross work—deciding upon nourishment for our child, in our particular case.

Dr. Fox attended the one at Wichita, Kansas, and sent Frank Brown of the Morning Times to the one at Denver. They returned with the staggering proposal to raise $25,000.00 in Buffalo County! too strong food for our tiny infant, we all felt. But enthusiasm and determination are potent forces. Mr. John W. Patterson was selected as Chairman for this, the first Red Cross Drive. He chose as team captains for the Kearney sections Dan Morris, John G. Lowe, A. C. Killian, Charles Shahan, A. H. Berbig, C. W. Kibler and Roy Bodinson, each with five assistants of his own selection; and in classical terms, they "went to it." Each evening for a week these men met for dinner at the Commercial Club, discussed plans and "traded" bad cases; and in the end, with the whole county, comprising Riverdale, Amherst, Miller, Elmcreek, Shelton, Gibbon, Pleasanton, Poole and Ravenna similarly organized, the amazing sum of $29,000 was raised, $12,000 of which was contributed in Kearney.

Jesse H. Dean, was made Cashier of this fund, the handling of which, with the multitudinous receipts required to be sent out, entailed unceasing labor for nearly a year. Mr. Dean had a large corps of volunteer and willing assistants; but his health was much broken by the strain and responsibility, and we are glad to make this public acknowledgement of a service too little understood and appreciated at the time.

The right food had been found for our child; it was making a lusty growth; soon crying for more, too, and demanding a Second Red Cross Drive. The County's apportionment for this was $23,000. Mr. John Patterson again acted as County Chairman, and to the country districts were added Buda and Loup Valley. With the former organization as a basis the work was accomplished mainly through the mails. The quota was again surpassed, and the handsome return of $26,000 was made.

There have been three membership campaigns: The first under A. L. Caviness; the second under L. T. Rogers; and the third, proceeding as this is written, under Dr. C. H. Fox. From returns at hand it may reasonably be assumed that the infant of May 2, 1917, has reached man's estate. May it thrive in health and continued activity to a good old age.

In June, 1917, the work department was started by the women, meeting first in the basement of the Whittier School building. Mrs. John W. Patterson was in charge, ably assisted by Mrs. J. T. O'Brian, and the women's sections were organized by churches, each taking a day and having a chairman for that day. Extremely hot weather and many discouragements made the summer a continual struggle, but later on much pleasanter quarters were secured on the second floor of the post office building, nearly all of which was eventually occupied by the Red Cross workers. Furniture was secured, partly by donation and partly by purchase, there were ten sewing machines, three electric motors contributed by the men of the Commercial Club, three electric fans supplied from the same generous source, cupboards, secretary's desk, etc. The rooms were thoroughly comfortable and convenient and contributed greatly to the general success of the whole enterprise. The work consisted of hospital supplies, garments, bandages, etc., surgical dressings, and later on, refugee garments. A devoted band of women old and young, attended day after day, willingly giving "their bit;" and the total of all those "bits" reached the incredible amount of 283 boxes shipped, containing 50,165 pieces.

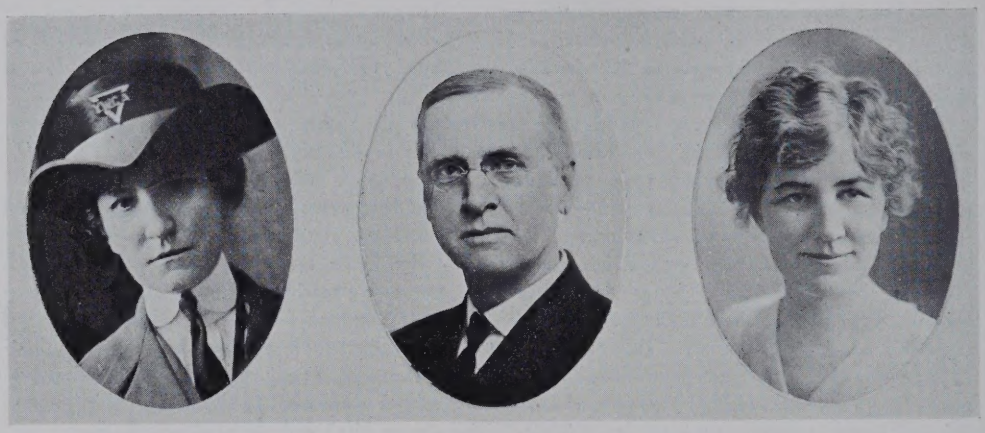
The packing and shipping of this stupendous amount of supplies was done practically entirely by Mr. Frank Majors and Mr. Ed. Finch.

An instructor, Miss Boyden, of Grand Island, was sent here to take charge of a class in surgical dressings, and eleven took advantage of the opportunity, each one becoming after the course of instruction, a "supervisor." Under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Blanchard this work went on, the supervisors taking charge of day and evening classes, and turning out an immense number of dressings, of which, as they were shipped with the work from the other rooms, there is no separate account. The work was fascinating, and very popular, as it called for a daintiness and expertness which appealed strongly to most of the women workers. The sterilizing, and the distinguishing costume also made their appeal, no doubt; but the whole spirit was that of co-operation and harmony. From the beginning of the war until the Red Cross rooms were finally closed and dismantled dissension was a thing unknown. May an obscure helper in the work venture the suggestion that this was partially, perhaps wholly, due to the quiet diplomacy of Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. O'Brian. The point will be conceded by every worker at the rooms, beyond cavil or question.

The knitting department was in charge of Mrs. Pauline Frank at the public library. This, too, was a popular department, and very successful because it was work that could be taken home. Many a woman rapidly clicked her needles through hours which would otherwise almost necessarily have been idle; and the older women found special pleasure in renewing an employment of younger days. They were the experts, too, and the beautiful socks that were handed in testified to their skill and interest. Sweaters, helmets, scarfs, wristlets were turned out in a continuous stream; and an observant person could soon sense the interruption to Mrs. Frank's work as a librarian, and appreciate her patriotic service in thus giving her time and strength. Eventually for a short time the knitting department was transferred to the postoffice building with other Red Cross work, and was under the charge of Mrs. Clara Eickmeier.

There were sixteen branches and auxiliaries in the Buffalo County Chapter, all doing excellent and important work, and without their co-operation and assistance the general result would have been far different from this creditable report.

There remains little to be said of the Red Cross work in Buffalo County. Those who organized it gave it their time and labor willingly and ungrudgingly. The laborers were many and their patriotism was unquestioned and unswerving. The results speak for themselves. Now that the war is done, "the tumults and the shouting over," we contemplate our achievements with a certain satisfaction, as a manifestation of love of country, but more widely, a love of humanity. For this the great Red Cross stands, and for this it will live and grow through centuries of time.



ANNE CALDWELL A. L. CAVINESS KATHERYN LAUGHLIN

Junior Red Cross.

The Junior Red Cross was organized in January, 1918, with Miss Anne Caldwell, of the Nebraska State Normal School, at Kearney, as chairman, A. L. Caviness, city superintendent of schools, secretary, and Miss Katheryn Laughlin, county superintendent, treasurer. Local chairmen were appointed in each school district.

The committee first appealed to the teachers of the county, pointing out the possibilities to teach patriotism and to develop the highest ideals of public service among the young people of the county. Speakers were sent out to the already popular Liberty Meetings to present the principles of the Junior Red Cross. In this way a great deal of interest was aroused in the work of the children.

Many plays and benefits were staged by the children, the funds going to the Junior Red Cross. During November the teachers and children canvassed the community and pledged it to food conservation. In December came the great campaign by the schools to secure membership for both the Red Cross and Junior Red Cross, and in February more than $12,000 War Savings Stamps were sold by the schools in ten days.

In addition to the above work the Junior Red Cross of the county raised a fund of $2,500 to purchase an ambulance which was presented to the Red Cross for use in France.

The Junior Red Cross committee had constantly in mind three things:

1. To educate the children and the community for Red Cross Work.

2 To raise funds for war work rather than to try to have children make things that would be of small value to our army in France.

3. To keep the closest unity between the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross units.

WILL J. SCOUTT

Civilian Relief Organization.

Many times during the duration of the war the country was called upon to furnish relief of a general nature to war stricken Europe and many times Buffalo county was called upon to donate to causes distinctly separate from the Belgian and Armenian Relief drives.

To properly launch this work in the county, a committee was appointed with a member in each precinct, W. J. Scoutt, being appointed the county chairman. Mr. Scoutt remained in charge of the work in the county during the war.

The work of the committee did not come into the limelight as some of the other committees because of the relations existing with the state organization, all relief funds and packages being forwarded to state headquarters in small lots as the need arose and no special drives being undertaken at specified times.

Commendable work was done by the committee however and much help was given the state and national organization.

S. A. D. HENLINE — DR. C. H. FOX — L. T. ROGERS

Officers

Chairman - - - S. A. D. Henline — Secretary - - - - - F. L. Grammer

Treasurer - - - - C. W. Norton

Chairmen

For War Drives, 1917 and 1918 - - - - - - - - - J. W. Patterson

For Second Membership and Roll Call, 1918 - - - - - - L. T. Rogers

For Third Membership and Roll Call, 1919 - - - - - Dr. C. H. Fox

County Chairmen

For 1917 - - - - - - - - - C. H. Fox

For 1918 - - - - - - - - - - C. H. Fox

For 1919 - - - - - - - - S. A. D. Henline

Executive Committee

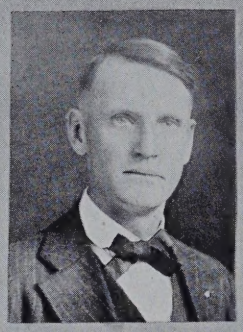
C. H. Fox	S. H. Burrows	W. J. Scoutt
S. A. D. Henline	Frank Brown	F. L. Grammer
H. N. Jones	A. H. Berbig	C. W. Norton
L. B. Sipple	A. Barney	Anna V. Jennings

MRS. J. W. PATTERSON

Chairman of the Work Department of the Buffalo County Chapter of the Red Cross, serving from June, 1917, to the time the rooms were closed in 1919. Mrs. Patterson's devotion to her work in the Red Cross was an inspiration to all who worked in the department throughout the county.

MRS. J. T. O'BRIAN

Mrs. Patterson's assistant in caring for the chairmanship of the work of Buffalo county is given the fullest praise by her chairman for the efficient method of proceedure with the work, especially when through illness the chairman was unable to give her undivided attention to the work.



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1 H. N. JONES 2 ARTHUR BARNEY 3 MRS. E. D. GOULD 4 MRS. A. C. KILLIAN
5 MRS. J. G. LOWE 6 MRS. J. J. CAMERON
7 MRS. L. L. WERNERT 8 MRS. CHAS. O. NORTON 9 MRS. MARY E. O'BRIAN

The Canteen Service of the Red Cross.

CHAIRMEN

DR. H. N. JONES ARTHUR BARNEY

Captains

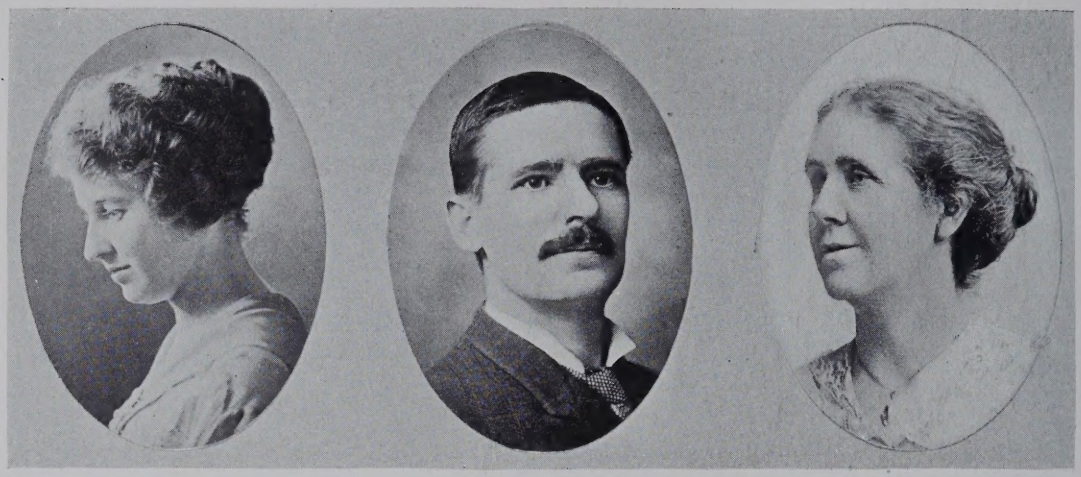
Mrs. E. D. Gould
Mrs. J. G. Lowe
Mrs. L. L. Wernert
Mrs. A. C. Killian
Mrs. J. J. Cameron
Mrs. C. O. Norton
Mrs. Mary E. O'Brian

The Canteen Service organized under the auspices of the American Red Cross was organized in Kearney shortly after the beginning of the war for the purpose of taking care of the soldiers passing through the city, in furnishing them with warm coffee and sandwiches. At this time the soldiers depended upon the towns for their meals, the trains not being equipped for such service. Afterwards the organization of the trains were better and the men were able to get their meals on the train so the Canteen Service then provided the men with light refreshments, candy, cigarettes and reading material.

About this time, Dr. Jones resigned because of his removal from the city and Arthur Barney was appointed as its head. Under his direction there was appointed seven canteen teams with seven ladies as their captains and each captain chose her company; it consisting of from eight to ten ladies. These captains each took a day's duty and were always prepared to do service when called upon. In this canteen we were only asked to do emergency work as both Grand Island and North Platte had regular stations and were on duty at all times, however the Kearney ladies were called upon many times during the time, both day and night, and they were always ready and willing to make any sacrifice that they were asked to perform. Many a wounded soldiers' trip was made lighter and more pleasant by the services of these kind ladies, who made it their work to supply the sick and wounded with fresh fruit, milk and eggs and even to the date this article was written the canteen is still in service, meeting the wounded and helping to make their travel more pleasant.

During the service of the canteen they have served to the soldiers some ten thousand cigars, twenty-five thousand cigaretts, five thousand magazines, ten thousand cakes of chocolate, oranges, ice cream, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Credit for the work can be given to the following ladies, who were captains: Mrs. J. J. Cameron, Mrs. J. G. Lowe, Mrs. L. L. Wernert, Mrs. John O'Brian, Mrs. E. D. Gould, Mrs. A. C. Killian and Mrs. C. O. Norton and their able corps of assistants.



MISS WILMA CROSSLEY JOHN A. MILLER MRS. J. S. BLANCHARD

The Home Service Section of the Red Cross.

As an outgrowth of the civilian relief work in this country, the Home Service section of the Red Cross was formed to meet the needs of the disabled soldier, and his dependents. This branch of the Red Cross is a distinct office in itself, having its own officers and caring for its own line of work without relation with the other branches.

Miss Wilma Crossley first qualified in Buffalo county for the important work of secretary of the Home Service section, in June, 1918, completing a six weeks course of training at Milwaukee. Miss Crossley remained as secretary of the local branch until June, 1919, when Mrs. J. S. Blanchard, who had been working with Miss Crossley, was appointed to fill the vacancy made by Miss Crossley's resignation. Mrs. Blanchard has been chosen as permanent secretary of the Buffalo County branch and is accomplishing much for the soldier in need.

"Second only to the Message of Love that is the heart of the Gospel, is the Message of Mercy that is the soul of the Red Cross."

We hear the expression that, "The war is over," but even though it were true, the obligation of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross is not over. Naturally its first concern is for the sick and disabled soldier, to see that he has the proper medical attention [illegible] care, to see that his compensation is looked after and that his insurance has been kept up.

Through co-operation with the United States Public Health Service [illegible] Government much of this work is being done, as well as all kinds of relief, money where [illegible] information regarding the many perplexities and difficulties of returned soldiers and sailors and their families.

This service is wide and varied in its scope and was not entered into lightly but was assumed as a sacred obligation. The Red Cross with its wonderful organization has accomplished a work that is simply marvelous and it should command the confidence of all who need its ministrations.

In the event of a disaster or an epidemic of influenza the Red Cross is not relieved from obligation but is expected to minister to all alike and give relief in the best way possible.

Mr. John Miller served as chairman of the branch until October, 1919, when Mr. Albert Tollefsen was appointed for the present year.

In the original Civilian Relief Committee it is noted that H. B. Watson was appointed chairman upon its organization, May 2, 1917; E. B. Finch appointed chairman in September, 1917; Will J. Scoutt appointed chairman January 4, 1918.

Human Service Flag

During the war the State Normal School students at Kearney took a very active part in the activities. Especially were the services of the school and its band indespensable during the various parades that were held, the large number of students swelling the ranks of the paraders to a considerable extent.

The reproduction above shows the human service flag formed by the ladies of the school in the Pershing Day parade on September 13, 1918, each lady representing a service star for Kearney men in the service, then numbering several hundred.

Kearney Service Flag

The women of Kearney spent many hours in the preparation of Kearney's service flag, which was carried by several of their number during the parade on Pershing Day, September 16, 1918. Unlike the human service flag, the large emblem carried a star for each of Kearney's men in the various branches of the service.

Not only were the women proud of their work in the construction of this flag, made in honor of the boys, but the tribute that it paid to the lads from Buffalo county's public seat was felt by the large throng of people gathered to pay tribute to General Pershing and his doughboys.

L. A. KOEPPE FRANK WINK PARK CRUISINBERRY W. J. PANEK

Red Cross Auctioneers.

A record of the patriotic service of Buffalo County's citizens during the world war, would be unjustly complete without the mention of the auctioneers who aided so much in the raising of Red Cross funds. When the method of Community Auctions was hit upon, the auctioneers of the county took charge of the work with an earnestness that brought undreamed of results. It was found that this method was one of the most efficient and satisfactory means of raising funds for the various branches of Red Cross work.

The various men responded gladly to the the work to be done their various communities and many calls were made upon their services. Each man worked nobly in conducting the various auctions and making the total funds raised, the largest, voices and unique abilities would permit. Everyone of them experienced "cryers" their services were the source of many hundreds of dollars that otherwise never would have been converted into the war funds.

For this splendid service, for which they accepted nothing but thanks, these men are entitled to recognition.

An auctioneer whose photograph is not here reproduced, is H. H. Wendt, the photograph of whom we regret could not be secured. Possibly there are other men in the county who have helped in this work under the direction of the Red Cross and whose work has been duly appreciated in their communities.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

AND

COUNTY ACTIVITIES

1919

H. W. ROBBINS, County Chairman

United War Work Campaign

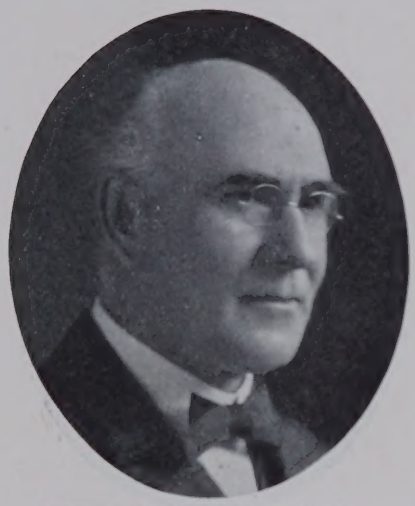
The decision to consolidate the work of raising funds for the various welfare and relief works for soldiers in camp and in the field brought about the United War Work campaign for funds in November, 1918.

When the government asked for a gift of $170,500,000 from the American people to support the seven training camp activities for soldiers, it asked for a gift more than twice as great as the world had ever seen before. This huge war chest was raised in order that our American soldiers in America and overseas might enjoy the theaters, churches, homes, clubs, athletics and schools that had been established for them by the seven independent organizations doing training camp work, and that they might be reassured that the folks back home were with them heart and soul.

The United War Work campaign was undertaken to do away with the many campaigns necessary for these various societies to carry on their work. Buffalo county's share was $35,000. Of this sum 58.65% was given to the Young Men's Christian Association; 8.80% to the Young Women's Christian Association; 17.60% to the National Catholic War Council, to carry on the Knights of Columbus work; 8.80% to the War Camp Community Service; 2.05% to the Salvation Army; and 2.05% to the Jewish Welfare Board.

The drive began throughout the country on November 11, the day the armistice was signed and the war ended. H. W. Robbins, of Kearney, was in charge of the campaign in Buffalo county. Working with him as an executive committee, were chairmen of each town or district in the county. In every corner of the county the response was more than generous, and this fact is evident from the results of the campaign. Although the county allotment was only $35,000, the total figures revealed that $46,193.00 was raised in the campaign which lasted from November 11, to November 18, 1918.

The results of the campaign by districts follows: Miller, $1,805; Amherst, $2,410; Riverdale, $1,350; Elmcreek, $2,689; Pleasanton, $4,783, Poole, $1,500, Ravenna, $5,300, Shelton, $4,783; and Kearney, $13,790, totaling $43,576.00. With the $2,617 raised by the boys and girls the grand total was $46,193.00.



JOHN N. DRYDEN, District Chairman

Mr. J. N. Dryden, of Kearney, was appointed district chairman of the drive and he worked constantly with Mr. Robbins and the Buffalo County Committee to make the local drive a success, at the same time bending every energy toward getting the proper impetus behind the committees of the many other counties over which he had supervision. Not only in the war work drive did Mr. Dryden take an active part, but also in the Y. M. C. A. drives.

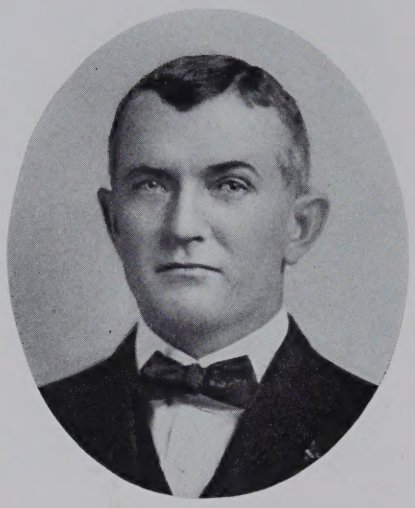
Victory Boys and Girls.

The Victory Boys and Girls were organized to help with the United War Work Drive, each boy and girl contributing a sum of $5.00 to the campaign, all of which was to be earned by the boy or girl contributing the money. L. B. Sipple, of the Normal school, was in charge of the boys and Mrs. Earl Lantz, of Ravenna, in charge of the girls.

The school superintendents in the various districts of the county took charge of the local work in the campaign. It was explained to the child that the $5.00 contributed by him would give comfort for five weeks to one soldier, and each was urged to get behind a fighter for that length of time.

$2,617 was raised by the boys and girls of the county and contributed to the United War Work fund.

The children worked like beavers doing odd jobs to raise the money with the result that the campaign was a success not only financially, but it gave the children a taste of the real patriotism in getting behind the war with their own dollars.



M. T. FOLEY

Knights of Columbus

On October 1, 1917, the St. James Council of Knights of Columbus, Kearney, organized for war work and M. T. Foley, of Kearney, was chosen as county chairman. At the state meeting St. James Council was assessed $2,000 as its portion of the state budget. Later this amount was raised to $4,000. After a thorough campaign the Knights of Columbus solicitors turned into the state budget $5,200, going "over the top" by $1,200.

The council remained under the leadership of Mr. Foley from October 1, 1917 to October 1, 1918, at which time the individual work of the Knights of Columbus was combined with the United War Work activities.

Belgian Relief Committee

The Belgian Relief Committee was organized in Buffalo County many months before the entrance of the United States into the war, co-operating with the National Commission for the relief of that country. Dr. Fox took charge of the plans for these campaigns and a large amount of clothing was gathered at Kearney where it was sorted, boxed and shipped to the national headquarters for shipment overseas. In addition to the clothing gathered in this county a car of flour was also shipped in the early days of Belgium's distress. In the first clothing drive over one ton of good wearable apparel was gathered. In the second drive over two tons and in the third drive a quantity better than one ton was raised.

Mrs. C. D. V. Basten took charge of the reception and packing of the clothing in the first two drives and Mr. Finke in the third drive. The county was quick in coming to Belgium's relief and much new or very little used material was forwarded for the relief of that people.

CAPTAIN DANIEL P. SHAFFER

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army drives conducted during the war were handled for the main part by the local corps of the army. Captain Shaffer being in charge. The untimely death, this fall, of Captain Shaffer, who was preparing the data on these drives makes it impossible to get the results. The army drives however, were responded to liberally by the people of the county, it taking but a short time for the folks at home to become acquainted with the fine work of the army among our troops overseas.

Captain Shaffer and his band of workers put in many extra hours working for the war cause and this little flock of worthy workers deserve much credit for the results obtained in the various county campaigns, besides keeping up their usual work of local charity which has not been a small matter upon many occasions.

Rural Schools

The county superintendent and her corps of teachers in the rural schools superintended a very important part of the war program in so guiding the school children in the various districts that their idle time and earnings went to help the government in its struggle. In the thrift stamp campaigns did the children especially excel although they sowed the seed at home that later brought out the purchase of liberty bonds in the various campaigns.

In the distribution of literature for the War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds, besides many other pamphlets of vital nature, the children performed an important work. The Thrift Stamp societies in the schools brought in many a dollar that would otherwise have never reached the war fund of the country, and the collection of old clothing for suffering Europe was another important phase of the work undertaken by the youngsters and their teachers.

W. L. HAND, County Chairman

Relief of Syria, Armenia and the Near East.

During the winter of 1916-1917 an organization was effected to solicit contributions to the fund for the relief of the Syrians and Armenians. The committee created at that time consisted of W. L. Hand, chairman, Rev. W. H. H. Wilby, secretary, Leslie R. Pryor, treasurer. Collections were made at time, chiefly in Kearney, to the amount of about $800 and sent to the state committee at Omaha.

In January, 1919, another organization was effected in Kearney, to comprise all of Buffalo county and a committee constituted to do the work of soliciting, as follows: W. L. Hand, chairman; Rev. H. A. Larson, secretary; and R. D. Pickett, treasurer.

A thorough canvass was made in Kearney and an effort made to extend the canvass to the country through the school boards. A few of them responded faithfully and caused a house-to-house canvass to be made of their district, but many did not. Thereupon the committee during the spring and early summer, mailed a circular letter with printed matter to every family in the county, including nearly all of Kearney. Of these, 6,000 were sent out and brought in quite an amount of funds in small contributions.

Total contributions received since January 1, 1919, $1,735.49; total expenses, for printing and postage, $104.27; sent to the state committee, $1,631.22. In addition to this, contributions were received by the state committee from Buffalo county to the amount of $46.89. Making the net total from the county, $1,678.11 this year. Dated July 26, 1919.

Gather Fruit Pits for Making Gas Masks.

The civilian campaign to gather fruit pits from which the chemical department of the army could extract necessary carbon for use in making gas masks and high explosive shells, was a success in Buffalo county, scores of barrels of pits being shipped to headquarters. The work was carried on for the most part by publicity, places for the gathering of the pits in each locality being specified by the committee.

Mrs. C. K. Gibbons and a corps of women helpers were in charge of the work and kept the pits gathered so that recepticles were always available when pits were brought to the gathering places. The Brigham Wholesale house of Kearney took responsibility for the shipping of the seeds to headquarters.

MISS ANNA V. JENNINGS MRS. PAULINE FRANK

American Library Association

The Library War Council was instituted by the Secretary of War shortly after America's entrance into the war. Prior to this time the American Library Association had made plans for sending books to the soldiers and as soon as our troops were being mobilized this association took the responsibility of the work under the head of the Library War Council.

The purpose of the council was to raise funds with which to send reading matter to the troops in training at home as well as those abroad. It was estimated that one million dollars would be necessary for the first campaign. A drive for funds and books began at once. In Buffalo county Miss Anna V. Jennings, librarian of the state normal school and Mrs. Pauline Frank, Kearney city librarian, took responsibility for the work.

Miss Jennings was appointed the state representative of the association in July, 1918, and was a member of the state executive committee of the United War Work Campaign. She attended the meetings of this committee and helped with the publicity work.

The Normal School was made a depository for books collected in several adjoining counties and over two thousand books were received, sorted, and prepared for use and sent to various camps. The Normal School sent a box of textbooks to Camp Funston for the Y. M. C. A. classes and a box of periodicals to a former student on the Mexican border for distribution.

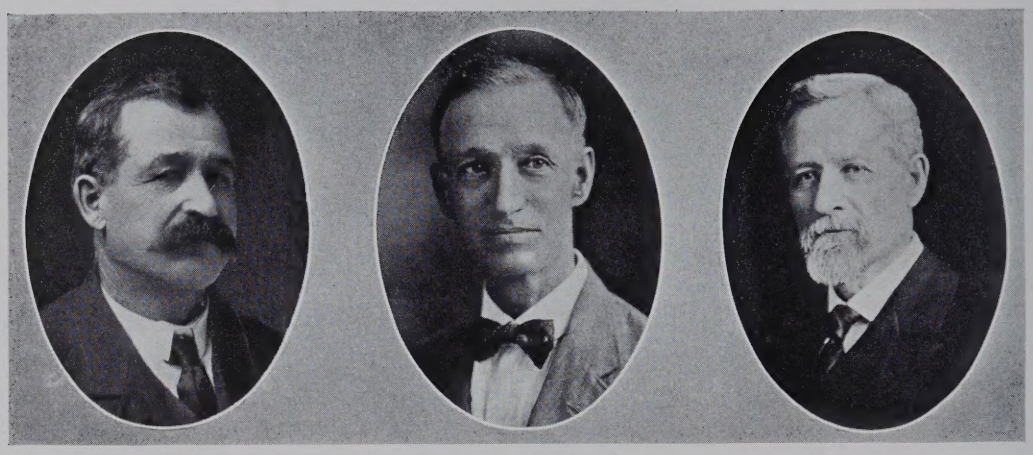
Individual requests for special textbooks were promptly supplied as far as possible and former students were supplied with the Antelope, the school paper.

Libraries in all of the towns in the county co-operated to make the drive a success.

Boys Register for Farm Work.

For several weeks previous to the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, plans had been made for the registration of the young men of the county from the ages of 16 to 18, inclusive, to be held on November 14. The armistice did not effect the holding of the registration and the young men of the county appeared at the various county polling places for registration on the day appointed.

The work was being carried out under the leadership of P. H. Stewart, county farm agent, the purpose of the registration being to get a census of the boy power of the county with a view of drafting the young men for farm work the following spring to take the place of the men who had gone with the colors.



SILAS FUNK, Sheriff J. E. HAASE, Chairman DR. J. L. BENNETT, Physician

Buffalo County Draft Board

Under the Selective Service Law, of May, 1917, it was necessary for Buffalo County to perfect an organization to deal with the questions relating to the draft of the county's young men. During the war there were registered in Buffalo county 4,869 men for military service. For the local Exemption Board to classify all of these men for military service, to examine them for physical defects; to carefully act upon exemption claims that an army might be furnished the government without crippling the wheels of industry at home; virtually to direct the man power of Buffalo county in the channels which would best serve the nation in the crisis, this was the tremendously responsible task assigned the Buffalo County Draft Board.

On June 5, 1917, 2058 young men between the ages of 21 and 31 registered for military service in Buffalo County, places of registration being provided in each voting precinct throughout the county and final returns compiled by the draft board at Kearney as in later registrations. Again on June 5, 1918, those young men who had reached the age of 21 since the first registration day, were called upon to present themselves for registration. One hundred and eighty-seven responded to this call. On August 24, a similar call brought out twenty additional men in the county who had reached their majority since the June registration. And finally, on Sept. 12, 1918, 2604 more men between the ages of 19 and 45 were ordered to register. This made a grand total of registered future fighting forces of 4,869 from Buffalo county, practically twenty per cent of the county's population.

Approximately six hundred men from Buffalo county were sent to camp by the Local Exemption Board, and less than a score were returned from camp, failing to pass the physical examinations. Only fifteen of this number were sent as limited service men. Thirty-five were disqualified for military duty because of physical disability. One hundred and fifty of the men examined, were exempted from military duty because of family conditions or agricultural and industrial claims.

Immediately after the first registration of June 6, 1917, the men were called for examination according to their numerical standing in the draft, several hundred appearing before the questionnaire system was installed. These men who passed the examination and waved exemptions, were notified to hold themselves ready on twenty-four hours notice for active military duty. The first contingent to leave Buffalo county for participation in the world war, left Kearney on September 7, 1917, going to Camp Funston for training.

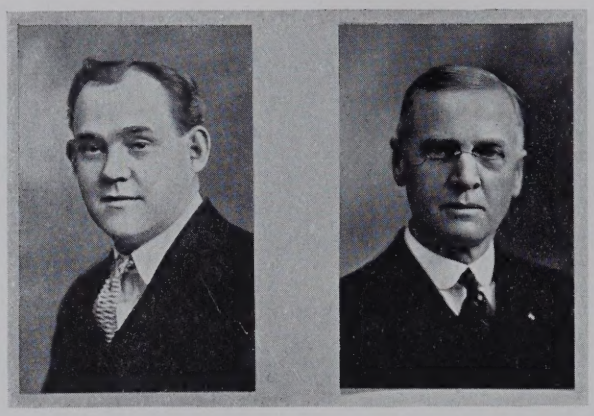
In December, 1917, the questionnaire system was adopted as the most equitable manner in which to handle the draft, as well as the most efficient means of mobilizing a large army and at the same time maintaining a great working army at home. Questionnaires were mailed to every registrant

in the twenty-day period beginning December 15, 1917. Within seven days from the date of mailing they were required to be returned to the local board according to the Provost Marshal's ruling. Upon the receipt of these returned questionnaires the most irksome work of the board began, the work of classifying the men for service, there being five classes provided for in the questionnaires. Long days and Sundays went by unnoticed by all those outside the draft office, but each member worked cheerfully and faithfully until the arduous task was completed. The board deserves the greatest praise and thanks for the patriotic service they gave their country without remuneration.

When the signing of the armistice on November 11, brought a cessation of hostilities there were seven hundred first class registrants listed for immediate call into service. The men who went into service through the local board were sent to several different camps, for the greater part to Camp Funston, Kansas and Camp Dodge, Iowa.

A large number of men failed to be called into service because of the prevailing influenza epidemic which was very severe in the fall of 1918. Nearly two hundred men were listed for camp and called upon several occasions only to be notified that the call had been canceled because of influenza. But for this the county would have listed over eight hundred selective service men in the camps and overseas at the time the armistice was signed.

Buffalo County's Local Exemption board consisted of County Clerk Gilbert E. Haase, Dr. J. L. Bennett and Sheriff Silas Funk. Other physicians were called from over the county during the various examinations to assist Dr. Bennett in the work. It is to these three men that the credit should principally be given for the successful manipulation of the draft machinery, the most complete and equitable system of raising an army yet known to the world. Many times during the war measures were advocated and discussed to remunerate the draft board members for their work, but no action was ever taken which would give these men anything but praise for their work. They wanted nothing and were willing to do the work, content in the satisfaction that they were doing their "bit" in the nation's crisis.



DAN MORRIS A. L. CAVINESS

War and Thrift Stamps.

Although reliable figures are unobtainable for the reason that Savings Stamps were sold in scores of places and by hundreds of persons, the Ninth Federal Reserve District headquarters credited Buffalo County with War avings Stamps purchases to the amount of $750,000.00 during the war.

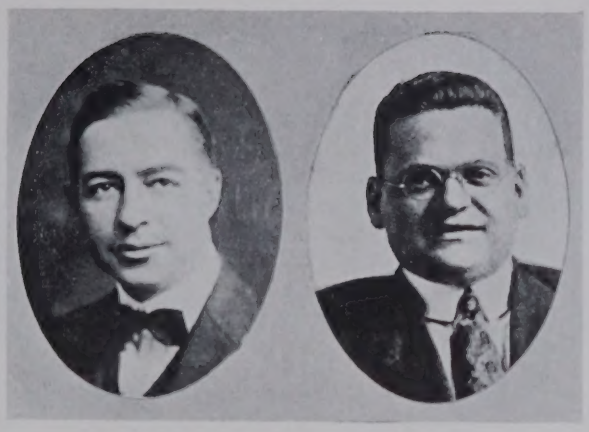
At the outset the stamps were sold in postoffices throughout the county. Afterward a separate drive was conducted to place more of them in the hands of savers and patriots. Then school children, Sunday School classes, women's clubs, and different other societies organized W. S. S. societies. Clerks sold them over the counters of stores, rural mail carriers distributed them among their route patrons, in fact they were disseminated in so many ways that to completely enumerate the persons and methods would be well nigh impossible.

But with an estimated record of at least $750,000 worth of stamps in the county, the habit of thrift must surely have been contracted to a degree which was more than pleasing to the government in need of money during the war. Those persons who were responsible for this habit and those who subscribed for the vast number of stamps as well, have the satisfaction of having done a double service to their government and to themselves. Dan Morris directed the county drive and A. L. Caviness maneuvered the city work in Kearney.

Soldiers Fund Organization.

The men responsible for the raising of funds with which to present the registered men leaving Buffalo county with spending money for their trip to camp, voluntarily assumed the responsibility and went "over the top" with their job in mighty fine shape. With the exception of one or two contingents all of the boys were given a farewell at the opera house, and funds were raised which were presented each contingent before leaving the county for camp. The two contingents not given a farewell, left for camp during the local influenza epidemic and no meetings were held. Funds were provided them however by the committee.

All of the people in attendance at the meetings gladly took from their purse that the boys might enjoy a few extras while getting launched into camp life, and the gifts were greatly appreciated by the men.



FRANK W. BROWN EDGAR HALE

The Four Minute Men.

In line with other activities came the services of the four minute men of the county, the purpose of whose work was to present to the people the necessity of the various money raising campaigns, to urge food and fuel conservation and assist the various campaign chairmen in getting the purposes of the campaigns before the people in such a light as each would be easily understood.

Mr. S. A. D. Henline and other members of the Red Cross were the first to take up the work of their own accord, but later a permanent organization was formed with Mr. Frank Brown, Jr., editor of the Kearney Times, as chairman. Mr. Brown conducted a very efficient campaign and a great deal was accomplished under his leadership by the various minute men who were picked from the leading business and professional men of the county.

Later Mr. Brown moved to Idaho and Mr. Edgar Hale was appointed to fill the vacancy, carrying on the work for the duration of the war.

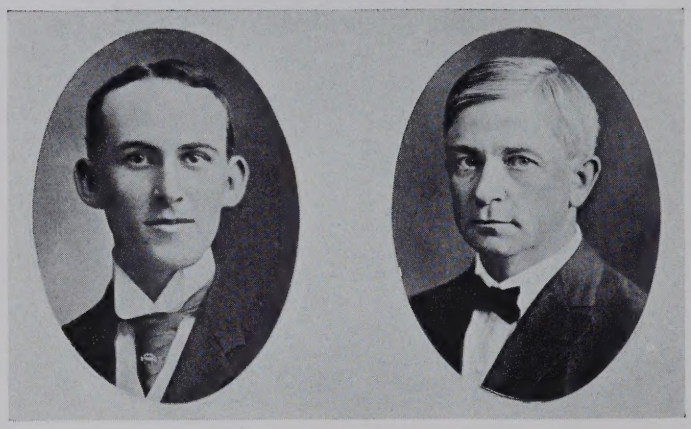
The four minute men gave valuable time to the work and appeared before hundreds of picture theatre audiences and special gatherings, where their work accomplished a great amount of good.

The Legal Advisory Board.

Members: John N. Dryden, chairman; Edward P. McDermott, and Thomas F. Hamer.

The Legal Advisory Committee of Buffalo county was appointed at the time the questionnaire system was adopted by the government in the operation of the Selective Service Law. Associate members of the board were named to assist the registrants in filling in the questionnaires and in filing their claims for exemption and classification. These associate members were appointed among the bankers and lawyers of the county.

After the questionnaires were mailed to the men within registration age, the members of the association had committees for each day in all of the towns in the county, and for over three weeks gave up their time to see that questions were properly answered. In the second and third drafts the work was better systematized and was completed in a much shorter time.



C. G. BLISS GEO. BURGERT

Buffalo County Food Administration

C. G. BLISS, Administrator

One of the most successfully handled organizations of the government in Buffalo county was the Food Administration under the head of Mr. C. G. Bliss, Elmcreek, Nebraska, appointment being made immediately after the naming of the state administrator.

Outside of the regular food regulations which the administration necessarily had to care for, the Buffalo county administration reached still further into the food conservation question and was given credit for being the first county in the state to gather together and ship a carload of flour to the front. This was gathered from the residents of the county, resacked and remixed according to government requirements and sent to the front.

When the wheat situation became so acute the administration became very active in rounding up all surplus grain in the county and bringing much of it to market that was being negligently or willfully held. One of the principal factors in the success of the administration was the Liberty Meetings, originated by Mr. Bliss and held in school houses of the county where his helpers in the various fields presented the facts to the people of the community, bringing home the real food situation to them.

In February, 1918, Mr. Bliss was appointed district administrator of counties west of Buffalo to the Colorado and Wyoming lines. The Liberty meetings were also opened in these counties and proved of very valuable assistance along educational lines.

Mr. Bliss gives great credit to the Women's Council of Defense for their assistance in this work, making food conservation addresses and bringing to the attention of the housewife the possibilities of substitutes.

Mr. Bliss living in Elmcreek and being on the territory a great deal of the time, appointed Mr. Geo. Burgert, of Kearney, administrator and he cared for the many complaints and general questions at the county seat throughout the period of the war.

The men appointed by Mr. Bliss to do the work in the different townships of the county were as follows:

Armada—Joe Norcross, Miller.
Beaver—George Duncan, Poole.
Cedar—John Hendrickson, Poole.
Center—Pat Fitzgerald, Kearney.
Cherry Creek—L. L. Lile, St. Michael.
Elmcreek—W. T. Gould, Elmcreek.

Divide—W. H. Grassmeyer, Riverdale.
Gardner—Geoerge Mayfield, Shelton.
Garfield—Carl S. Linn, Ravenna.
Gibbon—W. C. Ogilvie, Gibbon.
Grant—A. R. Green, Amherst.
Harrison—S. L. Day, Miller.
Kearney—Katherine Laughlin, county superintendent; W. D. Oldham, chairman of council of defense; Edward McDermott and George Burgert, Kearney.
Logan—Stanley Harris, Amherst.
Loup—D. Phillips, Pleasanton.
Odessa—William Jordan, Route 6, Pleasanton.
Platte—C. Allen Cook, Lowell.
Riverdale—W. H. Watson, Riverdale.
Roscoe—Gust Taubenheim, Amherst.
Schneider—Frank Vokum, Ravenna.
Sartoria—George Cherry, Sartoria.
Scott—John Bordman, Amherst.
Sharon—F. H. Reddington, Shelton.
Thornton—Nic Gass, Gibbon.
Valley—Joseph Traxler, Gibbon.

Buffalo County Farm Bureau

P. H. STEWART, Farm Agent

One of the tremendous tasks of the war period was the securing farm labor to tide over the busy seasons. The work of the Farm Bureau under the leadership of Mr. P. H. Stewart, county agent, was a source of great assistance to the farmers of the county, many crops being saved by timely assistance of help that otherwise would have been a partial or total loss.

The Farm Agent was a new experiment in Buffalo County during the war period and the efficient service given by the bureau to the farmers in seed selection and purchases, treatment of stock, disposition of products, and scores of important matters proved beyond question the necessity of permanently maintaining the office.

Now that the war is over and the county has passed one of the greatest wheat and small grain periods in its history, the bureau will be carried on along the same lines of endeavor, giving more attention to the more efficient handling of farm matters.

W. D. OLDHAM J. G. LOWE GEO. S. DICK HENRY S. BURROWS

Buffalo County Council of Defense.

Council of Defense. The very name is significant of the purpose of men who composed the Buffalo County Council of Defense. They represented the bulwark of home defense. They were the "safety valve" of the country, a guiding hand to Americans, and a fear to enemies within its borders.

Powers extraordinary were tendered the Council of Defense by the government of the United States. These men weighed national condition as applied locally, sat as a court in cases coming before them, and endorsed or condemned as evidence warranted, guided only by one spirit—profound loyalty to their country and their flag, and to the trust which the country placed in them.

The Buffalo County Council of defense was composed of men tried and true to their every obligation of good citizenship. In impartial manner they passed judgment on scores of situations which, without their existence and action, might have developed into situations which would demand direct action by the government to regulate, control or curtail. Criticism was heaped upon them at times, always unjustly as the critic was either not familiar with details of the particular matter in hand or he or she were in the "doubtful" class. Fortunately the latter were few, but sufficient to "bear watching."

The Buffalo County Council of Defense was organized immediately after the United States entered the world war. Judge W. D. Oldham was named as chairman and acted in that capacity until the council was disbanded by a presidential proclamation. His guiding hand did much to dispel local fears during numerous trying times when all foreign born developed a spirit of unrest. John G. Lowe was named as vice-chairman, George S. Dick as treasurer and S. H. Burrows as secretary. Members of the council in the various county precincts were as follows: Armada, J. C. Norcross, Miller; Beaver, Walter Newburg, Sweetwater; Cedar, C. H. Payton, Poole, Center; O. G. Smith and Pat Fitzgerald, Kearney; Cherry Creek, L. L. Hile, St. Michael; Elmcreek, F. Armstrong and W. T. Gould, Elmcreek; Divide, W. H. Grassmeyer, Riverdale; Gardner, George Mayfield, Shelton; Garfield, Carl E. Linn, Dr. F. J. Wilkie and W. F. Richardson, Ravenna; Gibbon, O. K. Campbell and W. C. Ogilvie, Gibbon, Grant, A. R. Green and Dr. R. L. Hart, Amherst; Harrison, L. S. Day, Miller; Logan, C. F. Bowie, Elmcreek, and Stanley Harris, Amherst; Loup, Dolly Phillips and W. C. Downey, Pleasanton; Odessa, William R. Jordan, Odessa; Platte, C. Allen Cooke, Lowell; Riverdale, W. H. Swartsley and W. H. Watson, Riverdale; Rusco, Harry Haas, Pleasanton and Gust Taubenheim, Amherst; Sartoria, George Cherry, Sartoria; Schneider, Louis Schuller and Frank Vokoum, Ravenna; Scott, John H. Bordman, Amherst; Sharon, F. H. Redington, Shelton; Shelton, S. A. D. Hennings, C. C. Reed and S. E. Smith, Shelton; Thornton, Nick Gass, Gibbon; Valley, Joseph Traxler, Gibbon; Kearney, W. V. Didricksen, L. S. Deets, George Burgert and F. M. Arbuckle, representing Kearney wards in numerical rotation.

Definite records of the council's activities are not available. There were taken up at the meetings, held monthly, immediately after organization and semi-monthly when the need arose, hundreds of matters. Co-operation was given all worthy war drives, alleged cases of violation of war time emergency measures were considered by the score, alien enemies were given a hearing and two of this class

of undersirables were se[illegible] catans. It would be impossible to chronicle the multitude of worthy accomplishments of th[illegible].

The Council of Defense ai[illegible] regulating food and fuel supplies, co-operating with administrators of war time provisions; hea[illegible] portests of citizens who failed to respond to war loansdrives and were cited for explanations; p[illegible]ded a royal farewell to Buffalo county lads joining the colors and stood ready at all times to fulfill their pledge and obligation to their county.

The Council of Defense will go down in history as the body of men who constituted the real rear guard of the army, the reserves upon whom every military leader rests his final trust. They accepted that trust, fulfilled their mission and were "honorably discharged."

Women's Council of Defense.

The Women's Council of Defense was organized as an auxiliary of the Council of Defense after war was declared, in order to best utilize the patriotic services of the nation's women. As the national head of the auxiliary, Dr. Anna Howard-Shaw immediately appointed state chairmen and the state chairmen appointed the county chairmen. This, in general, was the national organization of women whose purpose it was to help win the war. Mrs. Geo. Burgert, of Kearney, was appointed county chairman.

MRS. GEORGE BURGERT, Chairman

First, Registration of Women for War Work, Mrs. Julia Blanchard, chairman. By this method women were allowed to specify the war work for which they were best fitted.

Second, Food Production and Economics, Mrs. E. D. Gould, chairman. The duty of this committee was to promulgate in every way the necessity of unlimited war gardens, food production and conservation of those product.

Third, Food Conservation, Mrs. C. K. Gibbons, chairman. To bring about the use of substitutes and to hold demonstrations showing methods of proceedure were the duties of this committee.

Fourth, Health and Recreation, Mrs. T. J. Todd, chairman. This committee looked into the matter of cleaner merchandising, cleaner milk, meats and children's food and wholesome recreation of children.

Fifth, Child Welfare, Mrs. E. M. Dunaway, chairman. To make a survey of Buffalo's county's women and children in industry and to be of service in reporting violations of child labor laws.

Sixth, Education and Americanization, Miss Katheryn Laughlin, chairman. The object of this committee was to teach American ideals, chiefly in schools, the singing of patriotic songs, and the proper observance of courtesies due to the national emblem.

Seventh, Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps, Mrs. Mark Atchison, chairman. This committee carried out the wishes of the government that women buy bonds of women.

The Red Cross and Allied Relief were handled separately under the leadership of Mrs. John W. Patterson and Mrs. Louella Tolbert had charge of the Americanization committee.

Mrs. Geo. Burgert, as chairman appointed the following precinct chairmen: Mrs. F. D. Brown, Miller; Mrs. C. E. Clarke, Poole; Mrs. Jay Robinson, Poole; Mrs. F. H. Cook, Buda; Miss Fern Wingert, St. Michael; Mrs. R. B. Dennis, Riverdale; Mrs. Hatonia Scott, Elmcreek; Mrs. Silas Robinson, St. Michael; Mrs. Frank Howard, Ravenna; Mrs. O. K. Campbell, Gibbon; Mrs. Jacob Schnoor, Amherst; Mrs. John C. Power, Miller, Mrs. A. H. Berbig, Mrs. Lindley Rogers, Mrs. S. H. Burrows and Mrs. Emma C. Wort, Kearney; Mrs. Dora Jacobson, Elmcreek; Mrs. Anna L. Hays, Pleasanton; Mrs. Jessie L. Mansfield, Kearney; Mrs. O. E. Lowell, Shelton; Mrs. Joe Eickmeier, Kearney; Mrs. Will Vest, Pleasanton; Mrs. Bert Cool, Sartoria; Mrs. Joe Macek, Gibbon; Mrs. Henry Boardman, Amherst; Mrs. S. Spence, Gibbon; Mrs. H. A. Vose, Shelton; Mrs. John Wink, Kearney; Mrs. Joe Skala, Gibbon.

Buffalo County Press

In one respect the editors of Buffalo county were found to be like the rest of the men and women represented in this record; they hesitated to give in their pictures for publication. Just like every other man and woman who "does things" the editors expressed themselves as having "done nothing."

But the common knowledge that they gave more of their actual product to the cause than any other class of business or professional men, would make it seem unjust if their names were omitted from this roster of those Buffalo County individuals who were prominent in war work.

Always giving their space, at times in what seemed unlimited quantities, for the success of the numerous propaganda and patriotic moves, they never complained of the fact that they were giving away their stock in trade. Had the government asked the groceryman to hand over a sack or two of flour every day or so, he rightly would have elevated his hands in dismay and horror. Likewise had the clothier, the baker, the druggist, or any other merchant been called upon to donate a part of his goods each week for the success of the war, he would have protested vigorously, and he would have had a right to do so. And yet the newspaper publishers of Buffalo county, every one of them, were called upon every week that the war lasted, to devote their newspaper space to winning the war. This they did gladly, despite the fact that every column of type in any newspaper costs the publisher more than $5.00. For eighteen months they did this, and each time without a grumble. Aside from this their Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and War Savings quotas were met and conquered without a moment's delay on the part of the solicitors, just as they were met by their brother business men up the street. It is the belief of the editors that this sort of citizens are the kind which Washington meant to be called patriots. And yet it required several days to get their photographs.

J. G. McMILLAN, Supervisor

How the Boys and Girls Helped Win the War

No one is more patriotic than the average boy or girl. Many a youngster was down-right disgusted because he was not old enough to enlist when the war broke out. However, the war had not been in progress long before the boys and girls learned that they had many opportunities to serve their country close to home. They assisted in Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and War Service drives, bought War Savings Stamps, and did a great deal of work in food production and conservation.

In the several lines of club work carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state colleges of agriculture there were enrolled in the second year of the war about two million boys and girls who pledged themselves to aid the government win the war by growing corn, potatoes, gardens, pigs, chickens, by drying and canning fruits and vegetables and by baking war bread. For most of these young people this meant more work and longer hours for it was added to their regular work.

In many cases the greatest good done by the boys and girls was the reaction in their own homes. When children bought War Saving Stamps, hoed gardens, or canned vegetables because they wanted to help win the war the parents then realized the importance of their own fulfillment of the government requests.

Through the school children practically every home in the land whether foreign or native American was reached by the appeals for greater production, greater conservation and greater thrift and economy.

In Nebraska in 1918 about twenty-eight thousand boys and girls enlisted for food production and conservation. The eleven thousand who rendered final reports to the state leaders produced food stuffs valued at more than one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. This was no small part of Nebraska's contribution toward the home support of the boys who went to war.

Nor, as suggested before, was this good work confined to the club members alone. Over a million and a quarter pieces of printed matter were sent to club members in the state and needless to say this was read by a great many adults. The good practices demonstrated by boys and girls were observed and followed by grown-ups. For instance, many mothers learned with their sons and daughters how to can fruits and vegetables by the cold pack method. In fact in the single year some sixty-six thousand adults attended canning demonstrations.

So while big brothers trained in camps or fought on bloody fields and sailed the dangerous seas, and while mothers kept the home fires burning and did many kinds of relief work and while fathers bought Liberty Bonds and struggled with unwieldy businesses, the boys and girls of our nation were not idle but were working and saving and in many cases bringing to older people their real duty and opportunity for patriotic service.

OLIVE CALHOUN RENA LEWIS LAURA OLIVA HEMMING

Red Cross Nurses

Miss Olive Calhoun, born, February 21, 1891, at Kearney, Nebraska; entered the service of Uncle Sam, as a Red Cross nurse in December, 1918; served six months at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and six months in the base hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico. Received her honorable discharge from the service in March, 1919.

Rena Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Lewis, of Kearney, Nebraska, was born in Cornwall, Ontario. Graduate of K. H. S., and a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, Kearney, later doing nurse work in Chicago, Illinois, previous to her call for Red Cross nurse work; being called just a week before the armistice was signed.

Laura Oliva Henning, born in Rawlins county, Kansas, August 11, 1888, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Hemming, Elmcreek, Nebraska; was a graduate of Lord Lister Hospital, of Omaha, and received a call as Red Cross Nurse November 16, 1918, having joined in July, previous to her call. Still in the service at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

H. W. KENDALL REV. OLIVER KEVE F. LEROY ENSLOW J. S. McMILLAN

Y. M. C. A.

H. W. Kendall, Y. M. C. A. worker, son of Mrs. Wilson Kendall, of Richmond, Indiana, entered the service at Kearney, Neb., Sept. 10, 1917, and trained at Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty in the Y. M. C. A. service. Served with the 4th French army on Champagne front near Chalon-sur-Marne; also in the army training camp near Bordeaux, France for six months. Discharged Nov. 12, 1918.

The First Methodist Church of Kearney received under date of November 4, 1918, the following letter, from A. P. O. 716, A. E. F., France, signed by W. O. Wark, Divisional Director.

"Your pastor, Rev. Oliver Keve, has just completed a period of several weeks service in connection with one of our largest hospitals for men suffering from the influenza, and as temporary director of religious work in our largest hut. Entirely unsolicited by Mr. Keve I am sending forward this line as an expression of the high esteem in which Mr. Keve is held by the men with whom he has been associated. It would hardly be possible without seeming exaggeration to tell of the unselfish devotion, the radiant good cheer, the tact, the christian spirit, with which Mr. Keve served in the hospital during extremely serious days. Here and in the hut he has enjoyed the unqualified respect and confidence of men and women of every rank. As christian people you have rendered immeasurable service through your pastor. We part with him with great regret."

F. Leroy Enslow, Y. M. C. A. Ocean Transport Secretary, entered the service at Clayton, Ill., in June, 1918, for duty with Y. M. C. A. overseas. His call came too late to take him in that service, so he was placed in the troop transportation work, as Y. M. C. A. transport secretary; was still in the service during the summer of 1919, with headquarters at Hoboken, N. J.

J. S. McMillan entered the Y. M. C. A. Service, and remained in the service from January to June, 1918, doing work at Camp Cody and Hoboken, N. J., in the Sailors Y. M. C. A. Was leader of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs while in this city, being a wonderful help to them in his coach work along the lines of work they were doing.

MRS. LULAH TROTT ANDREWS MILDRED H. SODERQUIST GEORGIA BOTSFORD

Women War Workers

Mrs. Lulah Trott Andrews, (widow of the late Dr. J. A. Andrews), a long-time resident of Buffalo county, is one of Nebraska's many war workers. She being one of five women selected by the Nebraska Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, for Red Cross service. She has just completed six months service in Canteen Work, the first three months being spent in Halifax, Nova Scotia. She is now in New York City, serving our boys in khaki as they return from overseas.

Mildred H. Soderquist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Soderquist, was born in Kearney, Nebraska, in 1894, and joined the service in New York, in August, 1918, having had two years training at Posse Gym, Boston, Massachusetts, previous to that time. She crossed to France in September, 1918, doing Reconstruction Aid work at Chateaurian-Mesves and Brest; returning to United States, but is still in New York.

Georgia Botsford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Botsford, was born and raised in Kearney, being a graduate of the K. H. S. She gave up her teaching when the call came for war workers to help Uncle Sam care for the enormous amount of extra work, and became a worker in the War Risk Bureau, at Washington, D. C. Miss Botsford was released from service in time to take up her school work this year, being a teacher in the Kearney schools.

Company L, Nebraska National Guard

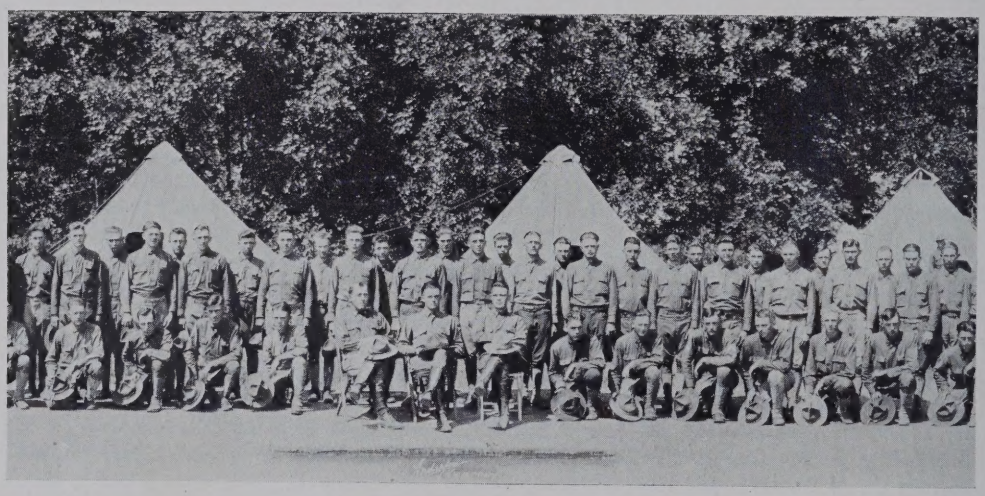
Co. L, Kearney's National Guard Company, is one of the oldest organizations in the state. For nearly twenty-three years it was called Co. A, 2nd Nebr. Infantry, National Guard, but in the first part of 1913 the guard was reorganized and Co. A, Kearney, was changed into the 4th Neb., and its letter changed to L Co.

On June 19, 1916 the company was called to take part in the Mexican Border service, and was recruited to fifty-three men, and was in service on the border from July 10, 1916, to December 28, 1916. Co. L was mustered out at Ft. Crook, Neb., on January 15, 1917. Its officers in this service on the start were as follows: Captain, Lynn J. Butcher; First Lieutenant, Wint E. Harper; Second Lieutenant, Frank G. Tracy. After being on the border a couple of months Lieutenant Tracy was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to Major Johnson as his Battalion Adjutant. Transfers and discharges for dependent relatives had reduced the company to thirty-six men at the time it was mustered out, and all declared they wouldn't soldier again. but on March 26, 1917, the order came from Washington for the company to again assemble. Captain Butcher sent out telephone calls and telegrams and in twenty-four hours the boys was all at the armory except three or four that were out of the state, and they wired they would be there as soon as possible to arrange their affairs. Orders were that each company must have seventy-five men before they could move to the mobilization camp. Things looked a bit blue for the company with only thirty-four men and forty-one more to get or else let some other town get the company. The officers and men got busy, working night and day and on March 31, they had recruited forty-six new men, making them safe.

On April 2, Captain Butcher received orders to prepare his company to do railroad bridge guard duty at North Platte, Nebraska and at Ashland, Nebraska. On April 4, they moved out of Kearney. Captain Butcher sent Lieutenant Tracy, who was now his first lieutenant, to North Platte with twenty-four men and he took the rest to Ashland; leaving Lt. K. Y. Craig and Sgt. Raymond Schneringer in Kearney to do recruiting, and they brought the company's strength up to one hundred and fifty-three at the time of its being assembled at Ashland, Neb., and on August 25, the company entrained and joined the regiment at Omaha, and left for Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., where they arrived on August 28, being the first National Guard Regiment to reach the camp.

Real training started at once and was progressing fine when the breakup came in the national guard forces on October 1, 1917. The 4th Neb. was changed to heavy field artillery and called the 127th Regiment of the 34th Division. Co. L was divided and 108 men were assigned to Battery E, formerly Co. K, and the other forty-five men were sent to the Supply Company. Captain Butcher asked for an infantry assignment and was sent to the 59th Depot Brigade where he did photo work for the commanding general, Geo. H. Harries, for about six weeks. Lieutenant Tracy was assigned to Headquarters Co. of the 127th, and Lieutenant Craig was put with Battery D, 127th infantry, and so passed out of history good old Co. L. It was a sad day for its officers and men that had joined the company so they could be with their own home friends, and under officers that they knew and respected. But knowing how to soldier they braced up and did their best wherever they were placed. Being given the chance to transfer to other organizations the greater number took advantage of it and they scattered into all branches of the 34th Division, or the (Sand Storm Division).

Kearney and Buffalo county can be proud of their boys that went out with this volunteer organization. A large number made commissions, as will be seen in looking over the following roster, and then glance over the photos of the boys. Only those who went in the June Replacement got to see active service, and of them the following made the supreme sacrifice: Gus Corlew, Vanner Gustus, and Fred Sadler, of Callaway; Bryan Comstock, of Gibbon; the latter died of pneumonia at Camp Cody. Richard Oglevie, of Shelton, may also be listed among those giving their lives in the service, as he has not been heard from since being wounded in France.



Roster Company L

LYNN J. BUTCHER, Captain

First Lieutenant, Frank G. Tracy.

Second Lieutenant, Kenneth Y. Craig

Sergeants:

Pitke, Edw. F. 1st. Sgt.
Geist, William, Mess Sgt.
Foster, Clarence L, Sup. Sgt.
Allhands, Lee
Dunn, Lawrence C.
Fisher, Roy A.
Sadler, Walter B.
Sandberg, Ned J.
Schneringer, Herman
Schneringer, Raymond
Stoetzel, Henry W.

Corporals:

Ayers, Wayne
Beyer, Dewey E.
Bruck, Edward E.
Hanover, Arthur C.
James, Charles R.
Larimer, Clifford
Mattson, Paul C.
Shively, John P.
Smith, Earl
Stroud, Charles W.

Mechanics:

Lewis, Thomas
Simon, Simon A.

Buglers:

Bennett, Delmar A.
Hein, Walter

Cooks:

Larson, Leo F.
Plummer, Floyd W.

Privates:

Adams, Arthur H.
Albers, Otto
Albin, Nelson O.
Anderson, Andrew
Anderson, Robert
Aston, Raymond
Bargar, Henry
Barry, James N.
Blauvelt, Ercel M.
Bloodgood, Grant
Bragg, William L.
Briggs, Benjamin F.
Briggs, Vernon F.
Brown, Robert G.
Chadd, Ira C.
Chadd, Oral
Comstock, Bryan
Cone, George
Cooney, Ray H.
Cooney, Theron B.
Cornish, James L.
Corlew, August
Danner, John A.
Davidson, Harrison
Dexter, Frank D.
Drum, Erwin G.
Drum, Herbert L.
Eddy, Eugene L.
Ely, Arthur
Erickson, Clifford A.
Frederick, Ray F.
Graham, William
Gray, Calvin G.
Groeger, Francis A.
Gustus, Vanner A.
Hagstrom, Arvid
Harmon, Harvey J.
Haynes, Bryon H.
Irish, Lyman
James, Alfred
Johnson, Floyd
Johnson, Fred
Johnson, Guy
Johnson, Herbert
Jones, Charles E.
Kelley, Harry E.
Kelly, John J.
Keyser, George A.
Kolbo, Clarence
Lacey, Edward L.
La Fleur, George H.
Lansing, Claude I.
Lewis, Herbert H.
Littel, Jasper
Mansir, Charles R.
Mattson, Herman G.
Mayfield, Oviel
McCammon, Benjamin
McCartney, George
McComb, Carrol G.
McConnell, Ira O.
McFate, James W.
McKensie, Charles J.
Murdock, Lloyd
Nichols, Ralph E.
Norris, George W.
Oglevie, John B.
Oglevie, Richard
Overhiser, Harry C.
Patterson, Floyd B.
Perdue, King R.
Pierce, Otis
Pressey, Joseph W.
Rawson, Rufus R.
Reddick, Lester
Reynolds, Foster M.
Reynolds, William J.
Reynolds, Paul
Richter, Carl
Root, Dave
Root, Leo J.
Rosenthal, Charles R.
Sadler, Fred T.
Sanborn, Wallace O.
Schneringer, Earl E.
Sellars, Wilbur
Shaffer, Charles W.
Shue, Ray
Sivill, John E.
Slattery, Don T.
Solomon, George F.
Stiles, Gerald H.
Streeton, Guy V.
Swinyer, Clifford B.
Swinyer, Earl
Tilgner, Philip E.
Tongish, Herman F.
Towery, James E.
Tripp, Harvey
Troth, George
Vath, Adam
Wagner, Andy V.
Wakefield, Richard M.
Walker, Clarence J.
Walsh, Patrick E.
Walton, Charles A.
Ward, Merritt
Ward, Ray M.
Warner, Rolland R.
Watkin, Thomas R.
Weaver, Walter L.
Webber, Joseph
Wells, Elmer
Whitehead, Dillow S.
Williams, Bert A.
Wood, Myron A.
Yaegle, Harold P.
Zimmerman, Fred

The American Legion

"I believe that the army of today, when it goes back to citizen thinking and citizen acting, will be capable of so contributing to the common wealth of the United States as to change the character of the whole country and lift it to a higher plane." Bishop Brent, senior chaplain,
A. E. F., Paris, March, 1918.

On the 15th day of March, 1919, in Paris, France, the American Legion was born in lawful wedlock and is now being reared to honorable manhood in America.

The American Legion was conceived by practically the entire personnel of the army, navy and marine corps. Every man in the military and naval establishment did not think of it in just such terms, but most of them knew that it would be a veteran's organization of some tremendous import, and thus the American Legion was the outgrowth of this unified thought.

The first caucus of the American Legion was held in Paris, France, and attended by representatives from all divisions that could possibly be spared from active duty. The spirit of that caucus was crystallized and transplanted in America where it found ready response and active life in the St. Louis caucus, held on the 10th and 11th days of May, 1919. At this caucus, which was attended by service men from every state in the union, the following preamble was adopted and speaks eloquently of the purposes of this the greatest of all American institutions in the counsels of the government:

"For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:"

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

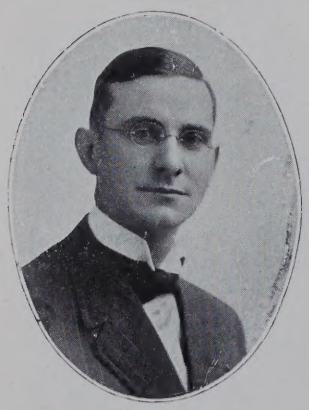
The first state convention of the Nebraska Branch of the American Legion was held in Omaha, Nebraska, October 10th and 11th, 1919. This convention passed resolutions of major import and elected the following officers:

Members of National Executive Committee, Allan A. Tukey, Omaha; Ed. P. McDermott, Kearney.

President, Earl M. Cline, Nebraska City; Vice-President, Frank Warner, Norfolk; Treasurer, Frank Perkins, Fremont.

Two members of the State Executive Committee from each of the six congressional districts. The one member from Buffalo county being J. M. Fitzgerald, Kearney.

The National Convention will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., on November 10, 11 and 12, 1919.



ED. P. M'DERMOTT
President Post No. 52

Buffalo County Post No. 52

The Buffalo County Branch of the American Legion for the State of Nebraska received its charter on the 22d day of September, 1919, although an organization of like nature was perfected in this county by returned service men long before the Paris caucus and is credited with being the first organization of its kind in the United States. This organization was known as "The Associated Soldiers and Sailors of the World War," and has now been merged with the American Legion.

The Post now has over 200 fully paidup members and will have a total membership of over 800 service men when fully organized.

Kearney State Normal S. A. T. C.

The first man to be enlisted in the Students Army Training Corps of the State Normal school at Kearney, entered the service on October 17, 1918, less than one month before the signing of the armistice. Fifty-four men were enlisted in the corps and active training had been commenced under the leadership of Lieutenant Vickstrom, a returned overseas officer.

The barracks fitted up were among the best in the country, the new gymnasium building being given over to the army. Guns and equipment had just been issued before the signing of the armistice, and everything was in readiness to give the boys thorough training along military lines. The men were kept in service until December, the last man being discharged on December 18. Dr. L. M. Stearns was the examining physician in charge of the physical and health welfare of the men.

Roster

Earl C. Armstrong, Elmcreek
James T. Ashton, Shelton
Clair N. Brown, Miller
Alvin J. Buck, Shelton
Rollie Bunny, Orleans
Alfred A. Burrows, Mason City
Herbert Cameron, Kearney
Raleigh J. Clegg, Sanborn
Harold Conroy, Shelton
Jacob W. Cox, Shelton
Oscar A. Drake, Kearney
John Dunning, Kearney
Harry F. Eaton, Cozad
R. A. Egley, Gibbon
George Fox, Humphrey
Donald A. Furman, Kearney
John Frame,
Clinton Gitchel, Minden
E. A. Glass, Cozad
Aaron Gramley, Kearney
Willard V. Hall, Kensington, Kan.
Harm Harms, Glenville
Arthur B. Harris, Loomis
R. E. Haynes, Aurora
Casper Karthaus, Humphrey
Lewis A. Koch, Cozad
Archie L. Kring, Axtell
Kenneth O. McEntee, Kearney
M. M. McHale, Kearney
Earl R. McFarland, Kearney
J. F. McVaney, Kearney
Walter H. Marshall, Kearney
Johannes W. Nielsen, Boelus
John T. Nicholas, Mason City
Clayton A. Peckman, Kearney
Theo. A. Peterson, Overton
Marvin Pullen, Overton
Elwood Rogers, North Platte
Ben Rumpeltes, Kearney
Paul A. Simon, North Platte
J. Horace Smithey, Kearney
Otis L. Snedecker, Kearney
Floyd A. Swan, Haigler
Leonard Switzer
Harold A. Sage
Arnold H. Trotier, Shelton
Leonard E. Turner, Kearney
Carl Vette, Kearney
Robert Wallace, Kearney
Oliver Wolf, Kearney

Machine Gun Company, 7th Nebraska Infantry

In the fall of 1917, a movement was set on foot to form a new regiment from Nebraska to be known as the 7th Regiment, N. N. G. Among the units comprising the regiment was a machine gun company, and competition was pretty strong between the second class cities of the state for the honor of getting this company together. Kearney finally landed the necessary enrollment and Governor Keith Neville chartered it as the Kearney Machine Gun Co., 7th Reg. N. N. G. This was in October, 1917, and the company drilled faithfully until January 8, 1918, when the regiment was disbanded. The following names composed the roster of the company, the most of whom later became soldiers for Uncle Sam in the regular army:

Roster

H. N. JONES, Captain.

FRANK W. BROWN, Lieutenant.

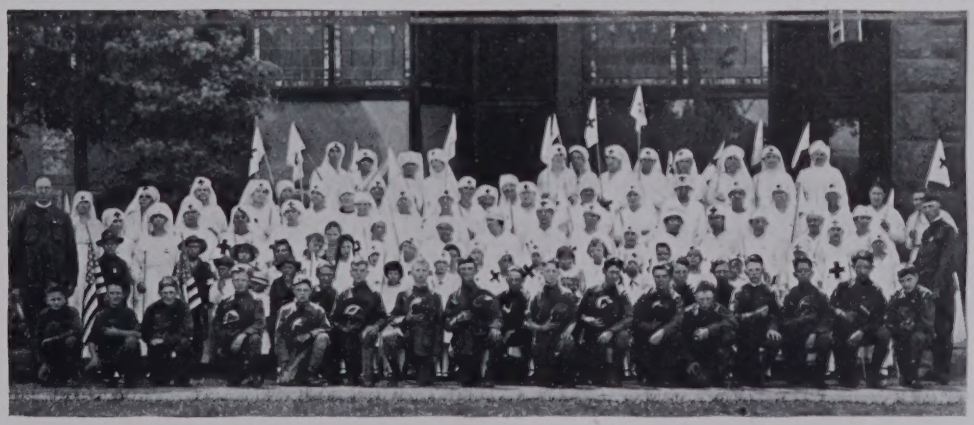
Atkinson, W. J.
Bartman, G. C.
Booth, Thomas E.
Brown, W. H.
Block, Hugo
Boyer, Bill A.
Brown, F. W.
Boyd, J. W.
Curd, George R.
Denison, L. A.
Donely, T. F.
Druery, C. W.
Eickmier, F. L.
Erickson, D. T.
Edwards, C. E.
Fellows, George
Fellows, W. P.
Florence, Elmer
Frank, Augustus
Frey, H. G.
Finke, Fred D.
Gates, D. E.
Gates, Will A.
Gilmore, A. D.
Gee, P. E.
Gregg, D. T.
Greely, John
Grant, L. R.
Holdeman, H. R.
Hicks, Rex E.
Hicks, Glenn H.
Jones, A. C.
Jones, H. N.
Koleszor, J. F.
Koukola, R. F.
Lahey, A. C.
Lancaster, W. W.
Mason, E. M.
Mayo, Dan
Milbourn, F. J.
McVaney, J. F.
McDermott, E. P.
McWilliams, E. L.
Patterson, Alex
Randolph, W. P.
Sewell, C. W.
Shannon, E. J.
Sheldon, George
Sammons, R. C.
Taylor, C. R.
Thomas, R. E.
Troupe, J. W.
Winholtz, R. G
Veal, C. L.
Wilsey, Miles
Wertman, Jos L.
Watson, Romney
Yoder, E. W.

Boy Scouts, Kearney Troup

The Boy Scouts of Kearney, were a trifle small to carry a gun against the hun in the world war but they proved their patriotism by the continual service they rendered to their elders throughout the entire struggle. Backing up their brothers across the pond was the boys' long suit, and the way they sold Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps, grew gardens and ran messages for the men and women in charge of the war activities, won for them a warm place in the hearts of Buffalo county citizens.

During the bond drives the missionary work done by the boys among the business men was remarkable; the appeal of the boy going a long way in cinching a larger purchase than at first contemplated in many cases.

A number of the members of the Kearney troop were awarded medals for efficient work done in the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp drives but the record of these boys was not available, all material having been forwarded to headquarters.



Buffalo County Home Guards.

The Home Guards in Buffalo County were organized shortly after the beginning of hostilities, the purpase of organization being to have a body of military men made up from the ranks of citizens which could be called in case of riots, alien disturbances and the score of emergencies for which the original State Guard was organized. The calling of the state guard to the colors left the protection of the state to the citizens.

Drills were held regularly by the various organizations, arms, uniforms and equipment being furnished by the government. In Buffalo county the men were not slow in taking hold of the Home Guard movement and troops were organized in the towns, and men from the rural districts making up a large proportion of the roster. In many instances in Buffalo county the home guard was instrumental in quieting pro-German propaganda.

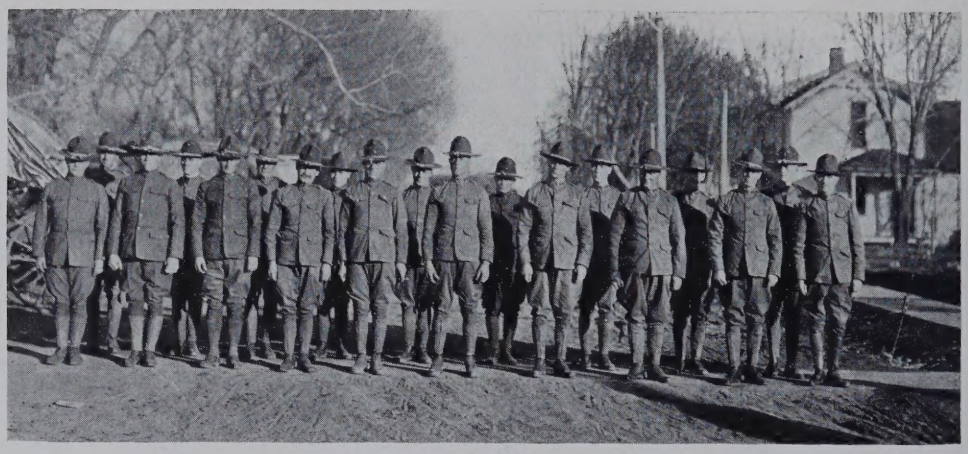
Ravenna Home Guards

Chas. Bachkora
F. T. Biederman
J. C. Brt
Frank J. Benesh
Bert C. Coverly
H. L. Crawford
C. N. Davidson
Robt. S. Dickinson
Daniel M. Dietrich
George Ditter
Clark Duncan
James DeMaranville
Frank Elftman
Clarence F. Fisher
Lloyd Hageman
J. H. Harrison
G. E. Harriman
Joe Hennis
L. J. Hochreiter
L. L. Horton
L. M. Horton
Fred Humpal
Frank Huryta
Wm. Jakob, Jr.
E. R. Kean
Joe L. Kolar
Frank F. Kolar
C. A. Lamb
Jolly Lamb
E. W. Lantz
George Lovell
V. C. Lovell
A. E. McCullough
James F. Macek
C. A. Macomber
A. A. Meek
O. L. Miller
R. W. Miner
A. A. Mrkvicka
Anton Mrkvicka
C. J. Nieburh
MiMike Pangalesky
Carl Piderit
S. A. Shanklund
Frank Slavetinsky
H. G. Smith
O. F. Sothman
F. M. Stover
Frank Svanda
Thomas Suchy
Z. S. Swain
Harry Swartz
John Urbach
Gus A. Winkler
Dale Wade
Frank J. Wilkie
A. U. Wilson

Gibbon Home Guards

Carl Webster, Captain
James H. E. Wadley, Acting 1st Lieutenant
Harry V. Palmer, 2nd Lieutenant

Raymond Alcorn, Corporal
Guy Alcorn
O. E. Applegate, 1st Sergeant
Harvey J. Bailey
Ray A. Bayley
Odie Bell, Jr.
L. Bevis
Alvin Bissell
Colin Catlin
Oscar Clark
Harry Donaldson
E. J. Douglass, Supply Sergeant
Carl E. Fish
Earl Forshey
Morton Frampton
Howard Frederick
Max Francis
Coy Fullmer
Earl Griffin
Bruce Griffin, Corporal
John J. Gustus
David Halkgird
Francis Hammans
Perle D. Hill
Ralph L. Johnston, Sergeant
Robert V. Kirk
Ralph Knott
J. Gerald Liljestean
Robert R. McCarter
Ben C. McComb
C. Morrissey
Fred Noytne
W. C. Ogelvie, Secretary and Treasurer
Ben Rayburn
Vernon Raybarn, Corporal
William Robb, Color Sergeant
Benjamin Robertson
R. B. Robertson
William J. Reeves, Corporal
Lloyd F. Scott
Horace St. John
Albert Thomas
Verne Thomas
Jay Thomas, Sergeant
Winfred Wermuth
Ed White
Glen Wilcox
Robert O. Wilkie
Lloyd Williams
Alvah Zimmerman



Elmcreek Home Guard

D. P. Knobel, Captain
Halver E. Ray, 1st Lieutenant
R. J. Mitchell, 2nd Lieutenant
L. E. Abbott
E. E. Armstrong
L. Armstrong
William Anderson
Jay Atkinson
F. M. Barney
Clarence G. Bliss
Earl E. Bliss
Claud Bowie
Roy Bowie
T. E. Bowlin
Fred J. Carlson
Edgar Casteel
G. Neal Chambers
W. F. Glaser
D. W. Cowdrey
T. A. Cox
George Curtis
W. J. Danley
Angie Daul
I. L. Daul
John O. Daul
Roy S. Dobbins
A. E. Dworak
S. E. Dworak
John D. Else, Jr.
J. J. Fanning
John Fries
Bud Fitz
W. J. Fitz
E. P. Fitzgerald
Pat Fitzgerald
Thos. Fitzgerald
Edward Frates
Jno A. Frates
W. L. Gale
Fred Glass
W. N. Garrison
W. T. Gould
Ernest Gottwald
Herman Gottwald
Harvey Griffith
William B. Hanson
J. P. Hayes
I. M. Hayes
Willis Jones
Rasmus Jorgenson
Will Keep, Jr.
Earl Keep
George F. Keenan
Geo. Kite
Andrew L. Knobel
F. C. Krewson
Dr. Joseph W. Laughlin
George Lantz
A. Leake
S. P. Ledgerwood
Preston Ledgerwood
Elmer Lloyd
O. J. Lloyd
Ray V. Lloyd
Charley Lunsford
H. S. Mapes
R. W. Mapes
A. C. Miller
Bert Miller
E. Milbourn
Floyd Milbourn
Howard Miller
E. D. Moore
Roy G. Miller
Wm. Mitchell
Harvey J. Mitchell
Howard A. Nelson
J. A. Nitchie
W. L. Northrup
Elmer E. Oertley
Chas. Oertley
G. L. Parsons
Earl Pettett
Frank Pettett
Joe Pettett
Albert Pflaum
Fred Pflaum
C. W. Pierce
F. D. Pinnell
Rufy Price
A. J. Reed
A. Reeve
John H. Richards
W. C. Rishel
Henry J. Ross
S. G. Russell
Arthur F. Sage
Fred Shires
Edw. J. Shannon
W. F. Shoemaker
J. B. Smith
W. G. Smith
Will Soniville
W. H. Starr
George Stryker
T. D. Sullivan
Roy Thompson
H. D. Upton
A. J. Ulrich
Guy Van Cleave
J. Dee Walker
John Willich
G. W. Witmer
Leslie Witmer
John Wortman
F. S. Worthing
H. A. Yoder

Pleasanton Home Guard

Edwin Berg
George Bomeke
M. F. Bomeke
H. E. Brown
Charles Campbell
W. H. Campbell
Ben Cruise
Walter Gates
A. H. Grammer
R. E. Harris
Arthur Hays
E. S. Hendrickson
M. L. Hendrickson
Eddie Hughes
J. K. Hindren
Bob Hughes
David Hunter
Arthur Hunter
G. O. Johnson
J. B. Johnson
M. L. Johnson
Mike Klein
John Krause
George Krotz
Willie Kuhl
John Lane
E. J. Langer
Eugene Loomis
Ferdinand Mauler
B. F. Metz
B. Millington
Henry Munster
Thomas Munster
A. L. Randall
D. B. Pearson
Julius F. Seifert
Charlie M. Peters
John L. Peters
D. Phillips
Wm. Phillips
Walter Phillips
Jesse Portlock
Vernon Zimmer
Francis Whittington
H. B. Stevenson
Clinton Swearingen
Bert Rasmussen
E. G. Raynolds
Chas. Rubart
Clyde Ruse
Thos. H. Sanford
Edd Talbot
John Truax
O. R. Von
Frank Valentine
H. A. Wells
Chas. Zimmer
Louis Zimmer

Riverdale Home Guards

Fred McClure, Captain
A. B. Magill, 2nd. Lieutenant

Emery Anthony
James Bennett
John Bolin
Lorrine Browne
C. P. Buckingham
S. S. Cunningham
C. P. Cunningham, 1st Sergeant
L. J. Cudaback
Fred Dooke, Jr.
L. E. Deets
C. J. DeLalt
R. B. Dennis
Duane Dennis
Clyde Durham
Roy Elliott
Willie Eisele
C. G. Erickson
Otto Fink
Henry Finke, Jr.
Ernest Finke
George Knox
Jno. Frederick
Ross Croissant
Cecil Grass
Grover Grassmeyer
Wilber Herzog
Earl Hill
E. S. Hill
Wm. Hoberline
Albert Jacobson
C. A. Jacobson
Carl Jacobson
Roy Kincaid
Herbert Kincaid
Harold Kincaid
Homer Knox
Fred Marlott
L. A. Moore
Walter Nelson
S. E. Oertwig
R. L. Prascher
Fred Pratt
Clarence Pratt
C. H. Pratt
E. W. Pratt
Clarence Robinson
Emry Roberson
Joe Rudolf
Ed Rodehorst
H. D. Sayles
O. E. Swartsley
Frank Schwab
Whitney Taylor
Leo. Vermevhen
H. H. Williams
Chester Whitney
Willie Whicher
Peter Zimmerman
John Zimmerman
Martin Zimmerman
Herm. Zimmerman

Kearney Military Academy Cadets.

The cadets from the Kearney Military Academy, an Episcopalian diocesan school, played an important part in war work activities in Kearney. The absence of soldiers from the community, the National Guard already being in the service and no home guard having been formed in Kearney, made the presence of the cadets a most deciding factor in the successful organizations of parades and military escorts.

The cadets gladly accepted the invitation of the local authorities to participate in these events and Colonel Harry R. Drummond was liberal indeed in giving the boys leave during these occasions.

The service of the academy soldiers was also required upon one occasion as a military escort to accompany the body of Seaman Horatio Hendryx to its final resting place in Kearney cemetery after services in St. Luke's church.

Camp Funston Band Visits Kearney.

April 30, 1918.

The Kearney Commercial Club was much interested in the visit of the Military Band from Camp Funston, Kansas, on April 30, 1918, and raised a budget with which to pay the band's expenses for the trip and entertainment of its members while in Kearney. M. A. Brown and T. J. Todd headed this committee. At the concert given in the opera house on the evening of its visit, the band was greeted by a packed house.

At the parade held in honor of the band in the afternoon a large number of school students, the military academy cadets and other local organizations formed in line. The visit was made by the band to encourage patriotism among the young people and to bring to Nebraska's attention, the camp at Funston, where hundreds of our boys were then training.

The Kearney City Band.

Professor A. A. Le Roy - - - - - - - - - - Director

Don Aldrich
Harold Ball
Roy Blakeley
Gilbert Blakeley
W. H. Crisp
Mark Didricksen
William Dinneen
Lyle Fay
J. B. Fuller
F. J. Gildner
John Gorum
George Gorum
Fred Haack
Theodore Hartzell
Robert Le Roy
D. H. Miller
Glenn Pickett
Foy Pickett
Jay Peck
Rue Shires
John Wolf

The Kearney City Band and Orchestra rendered valuable services during the war, these organizations assisting and furnishing music at some thirty-five or more patriotic meetings, always appearing without charge, and rendering its services at all times cheerfully and willingly. In addition to the war work done by the band they appeared each week in open air concerts to which the public has always been welcome.

The State Normal School Band.

Kearney, Nebraska.

B. H. PATTERSON, DIRECTOR

Clarinets
- Cleary, James
- Ptacek, Edward
- Troxell, Theron
- Dailard, Trigg

Saxophones
- Mercer, Charles
- Blowers, Charles
- Nelson, John F.

Baritone
- Gillett, Leonard

Cornets
- Burton, L. E.
- Ptacek, E. F.
- Rystrom, Annamae
- Fowler, Mildred
- Burgert, Woodward

Horns
- Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. M.
- Fitzgerald, J. M.
- Shiers, Rue L.
- Turner, Melvin

Trombones
- Turner, Leonard
- Fredericks, August
- Rystrom, Ruth
- Daugherty, Leo

Basses
- Kuhn, A. M.
- Essert, William

Drums
- Peck, Jay
- Stephens, Theo

The band of the State Normal School, Kearney, Nebraska, Prof. B. H. Patterson, director, is an organization of twenty-five musicians. All players of band instruments who are registered in the institution are members of the band and avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to get invaluable training in ensemble work. This organization is not only one which is of inestimable value in furnishing entertainment for practically every function at the school but enables its members to secure through a definite course of study instrumentation, selection of suitable library, organization, and other subjects of value to students as prospective directors of this work in the public schools.

During the period of the World War this organization responded to every call where its services were desired to furnish music for occasions of entrainment of soldiers to camps, Red Cross meetings, parades, etc., and in so doing contributed its services gratuitously, with a spirit of patriotism and loyalty.

Normal School Y. M. C. A.

Figures for the drive for funds in 1917 were not obtainable for this report, but it is learned that the quota specified for Buffalo county was far surpassed by the large corps of workers under the leadership of H. W. Robbins, who was appointed county chairman. The work in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association was centered in the war time necessities and all funds were turned into the coffers of the national association.

At that time there was brewing in Kearney a movement for a Young Men's Christian Association building and permanent organization here, but until the war was successfully waged, all thought along this line was abandoned. It is expected that the local plans will be revived again now that the country is getting back to a normal state.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the State Normal school at Kearney took an active part in the war time program and worked in harmony with the county organizations to put the student's quota "over the top." The school responded magnificently and all work required of that association was gladly cared for by the young men in charge and those drafted from the student body to help in the work.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

Sedgwick Post No. 1

A. D. Rice, commander
W. H. Crisp, senior vice commander
A. H. Boltin, chaplain
Lorenzo Smith, adjutant
Freeman Merryman, officer of the day
J. A. Larimer, quartermaster
Jacob Ball, officer of the guard

Comrads

H. C. Andrews
H. S. Bell
Jacob Ball
A. H. Boltin
C. H. Bishop
Jos. Clayton
W. H. Crisp
U. A. Day
A. L. Fitch
Jacob Fisher
J. D. Flint
B. H. Goodell
J. C. Goodell
R. Hibberd
John Henning
Michael Hopkins
Chas. Israel
John A. Jennings
Coe Kilgore
J. H. Lion
Simon Landis
Alexander Laughton
J. A. Larimer
Freeman Merryman
D. B. Martindale
Chas. O. Mercer
John J. Moore
Chas. A. Moran
J. E. Miller
J. A. Millhouse
J. S. McKean
A. H. McKelvey
W. H. Pickering
Chas. E. Paist
David Pickerel
A. D. Rice
J. N. Smith
Lorenzo Smith
W. H. Seeley
P. F. Smead
Francis Sorenson
James Travelpiece
F. N. Menhouser
J. A. Wiley
J. W. Wilson
O. W. Wood
Alexander Wood

The above named men are the members in October, 1919, of the Buffalo County post of the G. A. R. The ranks have been thinned relentlessly by the grim reaper but the remaining veterans of the war of the rebellion have taken active interest in the war just closed. Through the work of the Buffalo county post a fund was raised which helped to purchase an ambulance for the use of the hospital units and many sacrifices were made to make the local fund possible.

Normal School Y. W. C. A.

To assume the responsibility for the morale of the two million women engaged in war work in this country and overseas and those employed in government industry during the war, was the tremendous task of the Young Women's Christian Association. To provide recreation for these two million women and to provide suitable conditions of living was no small task for the association to assume. Especially to provide suitable social life in the service centers was a problem for the association, but the many hundreds of young women were wonderfully well taken care of.

These duties did not strike upon the shoulders of the women of Buffalo county interested in Y. W. C. A. work, but the task of providing Buffalo county's share of funds and articles of comfort, was taken by the ladies of the county along with other heavy war time duties and the quotas were met promptly.

The Y. W. C. A. of the Kearney State Normal school did excellent work during the war and the "Y" work was put on a business footing at the school which added impetus to the drives throughout the county. This band of young women who came from all parts of the state to attend the teachers' training school, deserve great credit for the work done both in war time endeavor and for the betterment of their school sisters, not so fortunate in many ways as themselves.

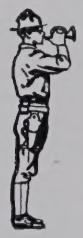
State Industrial School Band.

Unfortunately photographs of the majority of the bands in the county were not obtainable, many being disbanded for the summer, when our data was being gathered, and others finding it impossible to get together for the purpose.

The Industrial School Band, of Kearney, being composed of young men from the school, and possibly one of the youngest bands in the state, deserves recognition for its work in war activities. The band was gladly sent to any affair calling for musical numbers of a patriotic nature, Superintendent Clark granting the boys leave from their studies and work at the school whenever their services were required, and no pay was ever asked by the institution. Not only did the band gain local distinction, but its services were sought in Lincoln and Omaha on several occasions, when some meeting of importance was scheduled.

County Bands

The Bands of Gibbon, Shelton, Ravenna, Schneider Township and Elmcreek served their local communities during the war and on many occasions accompanied the selective service men to the county seat when reporting for service to the local board. The music of the county was obtainable at any and all times and the services of these bands can not be overestimated in keeping the citizens of the county "True to Their Colors."



Chronology of the War

1914

June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.
Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied August 9; Brussels August 20; Namur August 24.
Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.
Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons, Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
Aug. 25-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken Sept. 2; Przemysl first attacked Sept. 16; siege broken Oct. 12-Nov. 12. Fall of Przemysl March 17, 1915. Dec. 4, Russians 3 1-2 miles from Cracow.
Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.
—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
—Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse rivers.
—Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
Sept. 3—French government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years; front of 300 miles.
Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.
Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismark Archipelago Protectorate.
Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Rennenkampf, driven from East Prussia.
Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
Oct. 13—Belgian government withdraws to Le Havre in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.
Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports; decisive day of battle October 31.
Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.
Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.
Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia; Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians December 14.
Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by the British.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
—South African rebellion collapses.
Dec. 9—French government returned to Paris.
Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.
Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.
Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.
Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after Feb. 18.
Feb. 10—United States note holding German government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods

employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

Feb. 18—German official "blocade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin a campaign of "piracy and pillage."

Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Feb. 20—United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.

Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identic note.

March 1— Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 17—Russians captured Przemysl, strengthening their hold on the greater part of Galicia.

March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by a submarine and sunk, 111 lives lost; 1 American.

April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.

April 8—Steamer Harpalyce, in service of American commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.

April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 April 19; April 23 Germans advanced toward Yser canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through British lines.

April 22—German embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.

April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

April 28 American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.

April 30—Germans invade the Baltic provinces of Russia.

May 1—American steamship Gulflight sung by German submarine, 2 Americans lost. Warning of German embassy published in daily papers. Lusitania sails at 12:20 noon.

May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. Battle of the Dunajec.

May 7—Cunard Line steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine, 1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans.

May 8—Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.

May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert near La Bassee.

May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lusitania.

May 12—South African troops under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.

May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.

May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.

May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain. Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
—American steamship Nebraskan attacked by submarine.

May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.

June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulflight and Cushing.

June 3—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.

June 8—Resignation of W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State.

June 9—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
—United States sends second note on Lusitania case.

June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.

July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.

July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.

July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraskan and expresses regret.
—Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.

July 21—Third American note on Lusitania case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."

July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin July 31, Warsaw Aug. 4, Ivangorod Aug. 5, Kovno Aug. 17, Nowogeorgiewsk Aug. 19, Brest-Litovsk Aug. 25, Vilna Sept. 18.

July 25—American steamship Leelanaw sunk by a submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.

Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.

Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine 16 victims, 2 Americans.

Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.

Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to Arabic. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of German government and is deeply regretted.

Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office Sept. 14.

Sept. 4—Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.

Sept. 7—German government sends report on the sinking of the Arabic.

Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.

Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to Arabic.

Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.

Sept. 25—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.

Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.

Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.

Oct. 5—Allied forces land in Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek government.

Oct. 5—German government regrets and disavows sinking of Arabic and is prepared to pay indemnities.

Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish Nov. 5, of Prizrend Nov. 30, of Monastir Dec. 2.

Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.

Oct. 20—German note on evidence in Arabic case.
Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 4—United States government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipek, Montenegro.
Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen racalled.
Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on, western frontier of Egypt.
Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
Dec. 17—Russians occupied Mamadan, Persia.
Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay, Galipoli Peninsula.
Dec. 26—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
Dec. 30—British passenger steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916

Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
Jan. 13—Fall of Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
Jan. 18—United States government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici, Albania.
Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and sunk without warning.
Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the Lusitania affair.
—Kamerun, Africa, conquered.
Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont Feb. 25. Great loss of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah, Persia.
March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
March 19—Russians entered Isaphan, Persia.
March 24—French steamer Sussex is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
March 27-29—United States government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin, to inquire into sinking of Sussex and other vessels.
April 10—German government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29 on the sinking of Sussex and other vessels.
April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
April 19—President addressed congress on relations with Germany.
April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.
April 29—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the Sussex and in the main meets demands of the United States.
May 8—United States government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfillment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent government.
May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
May 24—Military service, conscription bill, becomes law in Great Britain.
May 27—President in address before League to Enforce peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.
June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina. Czernovitz taken June 17; all Bukowina overrun.
June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of Petrolite, American ship.
July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken Sept. 26. Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Coriza Aug. 9.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.
Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. Fall of Bucharest Dec. 6. Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured January 8.
Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger ship Stephano.
Oct. 28—British steamer Marina sunk without warning, 6 Americans lost.
Nov. 6—British liner Arabia torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
Nov. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportations.
Dec. 5-6—Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new prime minister.
Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused Dec. 30 by Allies as "empty and insincere."
Dec. 14—British horse transport ship Russian sunk in Mediterranean by submarine, 17 Americans lost.
Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note dated Dec. 18. Germany replies Dec. 26. Entente Allies' reply Jan. 10; demands "restorations, reparation, indemnities."

1917

Jan. 10—The Allied governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.

Jan. 11—Supplemented German note on views as to settlement of war.

Jan. 13—Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.

Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.

Jan. 31—Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.

Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.

Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.

Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.

Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude, campaign begun Dec. 13.

Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.

Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.

March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.

March 11—Bagdad captured by British under General Maude.

March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II March 15. Provisional government formed by constitutional democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.

March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.

March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.

March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.

March 26—United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.

March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.

April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.

April 6—United States declares war on Germany.

April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.

April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras and Vimy Ridge taken April 9.

April 16-May 6—French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.

April 20—Turkey severs relations with Unied States.

May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.

May 15-Sept. 15—Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front, Carso Plateau. Capture of Goriza Aug. 9. Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gabrielle, Sept. 14.

May 15—Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.

May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky, former Minister of Justice, becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.

May 18—President Wilson signs selective service act.

June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok, "Root Mission." Returns to America August 3.

June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.

June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.

June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.

June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan two billion offered, $3,035,226,856 subscribed.

June 26—First American troops reach France.

June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.

July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat July 19-Aug. 3.

July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor, July 14.

July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.

July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.

July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.

July 31-Nov. Battle of Flanders, Passchendaele Ridge; British successes.

Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.

Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed dated Aug. 1. United States replies Aug. 27, Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.

Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.

Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front, Carso Plateau. Monte Santo captured Aug. 24.

Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.

Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.

Sept. 8—Luxburg dispatches "spurlos versenkt" revealed by United States.

Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'etat of Gen. Korniloff.

Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.

Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Island, Gulf of Riga.

Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.

Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Pleateau, and Brenta, and Brenta river.

Oct. 22-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.

Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.

Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed, Three Billion offered; $4,617,532,300 subscribed.

Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.

Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames north of the Aisne.

Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.

Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional government of Russia by the Bolsheviki.

Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.

Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.

Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22, employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations. Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans Dec. 2, compels the British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.

Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. House, chairman of American delegation.

Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.

Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.

—Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.

Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.

Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.

Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by Bolshevik government to be leading a Cossack revolt.

Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.

—German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.

—Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviki government gaining control of city.

Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.

Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.

—Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain, France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, president.

—Armistice agreement between Bolshevik government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.

Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.

—Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel destroyed by explosion.

Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet, 1 British, 5 neutral ships, a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers, a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.

—United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters, 19 lives lost.

Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.

Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U-boat losses—17 merchantmen, 14 over 1,600 tons, 1 fishing vessel.

—Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrance of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.

Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.

—Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.

Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.

—At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.

—Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.

Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarrail as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.

Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago sector but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.

—British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.

Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col. del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.

—France and Germany agree through Swiss government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.

Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.

—Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.

Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.

Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.

Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.

—Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Birch, 8 1-2 miles north of Jerusalem.

—In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,400 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.

—British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors also sunk.

Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmanieh sunk by a mine.

—British Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, orders rationing of sugar—1-2 pound per capita per week, obtained by card.

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Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

—Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.

—Five enemy airplanes are brought down on

Italian front after many hours fierce fighting.
—Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania.
—Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance.
—Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.

Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.

Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.

Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.
—British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.
—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.
—British War Office states captures and losses during 1917: captures, prisoners on all fronts, 144,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.

Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.

Jan. 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.
—British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed in British Channel, three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.
—British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,244; merchantmen sunk, 21, 18 over 1,600 tons; 4 fishing vessels.

Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.
—United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.

Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storehouses and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.
—French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.
—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.

Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on the steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway stations near Metz.
Germans bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.
—Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenine.

Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace.
—Premier Lloyd George addressing Trades Union Conference, declares "We must either go on or go under."

Jan. 30—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing monitor Raglan and small monitor M-28; British lose 178 men; Turks 198.
—Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.

Jan. 21—On French front allied airplaned bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbeke, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstorff and Arnaville.
—Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
—Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.
—Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.
—Gen. Szetezair Boroevic, a Slav, succeeds Archduke Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.

Jan. 22—Baron Rhondda, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesday and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.

Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Nieuport, but are expelled in counter attack.

Jan. 24—On Monte Tomba front Germans move defense lines back from Piave river westward to Monte Spinoncia.
—British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Ledeghem, Belgium, and at Douai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillig; 7 German machines brought down, 5 driven out of control.

Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in the Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.
—In address to Foreign Affairs, Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.

Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.
—Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.
—Germans claim to have downed 25 allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.
—Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.

Jan. 27—Cunarder Andania torpedoed off the Ulster coast.

Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.
—The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo, 12 lost. Roumanians capture Kishineff capital Bessarabia. French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 300 grams, about 11 ounces.

Jan. 29—Italians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,600 prisoners, 100 machine guns.—Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge.—German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 169.

Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.

Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel Mechanician torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
—Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 36, injure 190.

—Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships, 171,061 gross tons have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships, 686,494 gross tons in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels, 2,000,000 tons requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 2, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.

—London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.

Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, Wound 4, 1 missing.—British penetrate Mukhmas in Palestine.

Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.

—Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Roumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviki seize Roumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Baxchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.

Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.

Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.

Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviki take Niepin in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taurida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.

Feb. 5—United States steamer Alamance torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.—Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.—The United States transport Tuscania torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.—That since beginning of war German U-boats had killed 14,120 British noncombatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.

Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend.—"Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammerfors.—Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Roumanian government demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Roumanian cabinet resigns.—Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livenza.

Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Giralda Jan. 26.—Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.—Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port torpedoed; 6 men killed.

Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland captured Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviki at Sarny. M. Holubovicz named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviki fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister, Nessimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Heartling.

Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship Sebastian and Italian steamship Duca di Genova torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.

Feb. 11—West of Brenta river Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.—Italian torpedo craft enters Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.

Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.—The British government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.—French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflams, Schemblez and Metz-Sablon.

Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.—Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.

—Sinking of Spanish ship Ceferino announced.

—The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,600 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.—The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seaman.

Feb. 14—Paris court marshal finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a codefendant, Filippo Cavallinie, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchere sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

Feb. 15—The president issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.—A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.—Germany renews war on Russia.

Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviki defeat the Ukrainians.—Sir William Robertson, chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.—A German submarine bombards Dover, England.

Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of propaganda in enemy countries.—German aviators attack Dover, Eng., and Dunkirk France.

Feb. 16-17-18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.—Petrograd dispatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviki; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.—The Bolsheviki pass decree that on Feb. 14, old style, Russian calander shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.

Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons referring to decision of Supreme War Council

at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.—Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolsheviki soldiers.

Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantment sunk, 15, 12 of more than 1,600 tons; 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.

Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.—London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Esthonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.

Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.—United States steamship Philadelphian, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.

Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.—The United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.—Berlin dispatchs says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.—London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.—Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.—British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation ground near Oderzo-Portogruare railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.

Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies and Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 27 miles east of Petrograd.—Madrid reports Spanish steamer Mar Caspio sunk by German submarine; crew saved.—Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship Dusseldorf.—Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on the western front.

Feb. 24—London dispatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenine declares Russian Army is demoralized and refuses to fight.—More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.

Feb. 25—In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principals of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples.—A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.

Feb. 26—Roumania decides to make peace with the Central Powers.—Madrid reports sinking of the Spanish steamship Neguri by German submarine.—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 34 saved out of 200 on board.—British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.—German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.

Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other suuplies.—Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.—British steamship Tiberia sunk by submarine; crew saved.—London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 merchantmen, 14 over 1,400 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600.

March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviki near Rostof-on-Don.—British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.—Germans reach Dnieper river, 400 miles south of Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.—German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vlieland Island.—Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.—United States war cost for February $1,002,878,608, loans to Allies, $325,000,000.

March 2—Kieff, held by Bolsheviki since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.

March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviki agree to evacuate Ukrania, Esthonia and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum.—Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.—Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,100 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.

March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.—British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.—Norwegian steamship Havna 1,150 tons, torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.—Washington announces building of $25,000,000 ordnance base in France.

March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division," of New York City, repel German raid and take prisoners.—Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers and gives up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees on certain economic measures and trade route to the Black Sea.

March 6—United States troops hold 4 1-2 miles of battle front "somewhere in France."—British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 merchantmen sunk 12 of 1,600 tons or over.—Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attache in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U-boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French

and Italian destroyers.

March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.—British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of three billion, states that at end of March national debt will be twenty-nine billion, five hundred million dollars; loans to Allies total six billion, three hundred and twenty million dollars.

March 8—In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.—Spanish cabinet resigns.

March 9—Germans advance north of Poelderhoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.—On Lorraine front United States soldiers bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.—United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aero accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded 36. —Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.—British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.—Italian aircraft bombard enemy supply station near Oderzo.

March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Luneville, and in Aisne sector.—British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.—Guildford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no one lost.—British airmen bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.

March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure Russia complete sovereignty and independence.—German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.—In air fighting 10 German machines are brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.—French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.—In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.

March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.—In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.—Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.—German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.—London announces release by German government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Woolsey and Scholtz, under threat of reprisal.—Air raid by British on Coblenz, Germany kills 50.

March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.—Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havanna in custody of United States detectives.—London reports unarmed British schooner Nanny Wiknall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.—British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany and Bruges docks.—British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine; 18 merchantmen, 15 of 1,600 tons or over; 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked 8.—Richthofen, German aviator, gains sixty-fifth victory.—German aircraft raid on London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.—German government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.—Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.

March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches to northeast of Badonvillers.—David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.—Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer 1,475 tons and Estrella 1,757 tons.—Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast west of Helsingfors.

March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg, 1,551 tons outside of German danger zone.—Allied airplanes bombs barracks munition factories and railway station at Zweibrucken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.

March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.

March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxumburg, Saar and Moselle.—British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.

March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.—Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.

March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London dispatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.—United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed 1, civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.—United States de-

stroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.—Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamer Stolt-Neilson, commandeered by British; are sunk by a submarine.

March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in house of commons coal rationing rules, no cooking between 9:30 p. m. and 5 a. m.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10:30, etc.—French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reinsand, in Souain sector.—United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.—Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquified mustard gas on United States line.—British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.—Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk in collision.—Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.

March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Ellowsallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.

March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions, about 500,000 men, engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in the world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector, 1 for every 12 yards.—Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.—Brussels fined $500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.—German Reichstag adopts war credit of three billion, seven hundred and fifty million.

March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentiin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres.—British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.—Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.—British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.—Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.—Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Alderi as Italian war minister.

March 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.

March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.—Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.—British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.—Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.

March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.

March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Biabats, Barleux and Etalon. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. The French are forced back but inflict heavy losses in retiring; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.—United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.—London announces United States steamer Chattahoochie, 5,088 tons, sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.

March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maisonette and villages of Biache and Belleaux, Etalon is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richecourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Bulow and von der Marwitz take Richecourt, Biefvillers, Grevillers, Irles and Miraumont, crossing the Ancre river.—British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia capturing 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead, 1,383; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.

March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.—Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.—Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chapilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.—Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.—British admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen, 16 over 1,600 tons; 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,600 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.

March 28—Heavy fighting along 55-mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks the French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Pierrepont.—British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighting and 4 after night bombing.—French airmen, 27th-28th, drop 18 tons of projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; the pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.—Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken, including German officers; 10 guns, 2,000 rifles,

many machine guns, 600 animals. British force crosses the River Jordan.—A squad of police rounding up deserters, in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.

March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Foch, chosen commander in chief of all Allied forces in France, British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese.—Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave and Denain; Franco-British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuvillesur-Bernard, Mezieres, Marcelcave and Hamel.—Germans claim to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.—The German long range gun kills 75 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.—The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.

March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Moreuil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orvillers, Plemont and Plessier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They captured Beaucourt and Mezieres.—Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing 8, 4 women; wounding 37, 9 women, 7 children.—During week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.

March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.—Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.—The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, capture Poltavia and set it on fire.—British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.—Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores and captain and 28 officers and men lost.

March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.

April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground and at some points advance; recapture Hangard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.—In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.—French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at nearly 300,000.—Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; 9 injured.—British admiralty announces loss of Tithonus by submarine, with 4 of crew.—In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.—In London no hot meals are served between 9:30 p. m. and 5 a. m.; theatres close at 10:30 p. m.

April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners also taken at Ban-le-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse hights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounds, 2; vairous causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 183; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 164; disease, 793; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39. A Turkish army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.

April 3—Ayette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poelcapelle.—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,379.—White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.—War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.—40,000 German troops land at Hango, Finland.—Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. He has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.

April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.—Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75 victories.—Ten German attacks at junction of French and British armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupy villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.—United States troops now occupy the Meuse heights, south of Verdun.—Amsterdam dispatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.—Moscow dispatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.

April 5—French improve position in region of Raineval, Mailly and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.—Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,300 guns; the Allies deny these figures.—Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.—Cunard Line freighter Valeria of 5,865 tons, reported torpedoed.—United States army at end of first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.

April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Abbecourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.—Belgian relief ship Ministre de Smet de Naey-

er, 2,712 tons, is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.—The president at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."—Long distance bombardment of Paris.

April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehn, with 1,400 prisoners.—Germans bombard Rheims.—American troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in Caucasus.

April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Coucy-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bucquoy are heavily shelled.—Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.—Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finish waters by April 12.—Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.

April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese 4 1-2 miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassee capture Richebourg- St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at at Givenchy and Fleubaix.—Man-Power bill for conscription in Ireland introduced in commons.

April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentieres and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentieres; French repulse Germans in Hangard.

April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassee Canal to Armentieres, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.—The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line northwest of Rheims and bring back prisoners. —The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 110 guns.—Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels, 1,055,116 tons, were added to the navy in the first year of the war.—German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.—Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants, 32 per cent of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73 per cent of her iron, 89 per cent of her coal.—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command of the 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failure to maintain his command on efficient footing.

April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassee to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British retire from Armentieres, which is full of gas.—British troops continue advance in Palestine.—A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.—United. States steamship Lake Moor, 4,500 tons, is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers and 40 men missing.—British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, taking villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.—German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.—Paris dispatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be reestablished and retain her African possessions. Vienna dispatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentaires of 50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition. United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in the Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims. Germans make air raid on east coast of England. French airplanes down 8 of enemy, damage 23; also bomb railway stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops; in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control; 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 26, wounds 72; on London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Man Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British government committee of inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Convention presents a divided report to the British government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40 per cent of membership to Unionists; to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.

April 13—Germans capture Rossingnol, advance to border of Nieppe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hangard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.—British hold line against massed attack from Armentieres to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.—German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.—Amsterdam dispatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles' letter published by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor

Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.—The British and French governments agree to confer on Gen. Foch title of Commander-in-Chief of Allied armies in France.—Navy department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 293 on board, not heard from since March 4.—German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Bjorneborg.

April 15—"Fat Bertha" long range gun, bombards Paris; kills 13, wounds 45.—British sink 10 German trawlers.—Turks recapture Batum, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.—Lieut. Fonck, French aviator brings down his 34th German airplane.—Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian minister, resigns.

April 16—United States casualty list to date; killed 472; died of wounds, 83; by accidents, 190; of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.—Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed.—In France men of 19 years are called for training.—Red Guards evacuate Abo.

April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Arnim's forces take Poelcapelle, Langemarck and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.—"Big Bertha" kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris.—London reports that Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.—United States steamship Florence H. 5,500 tons, blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 75 saved. —Baron Burian appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Cabinet, (Premier, Dr. Wekerle) resigns.—British losses by mine or submarine for the week; 15 merchantmen, 11 over 1,600 tons; 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.—Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.

April 18—West of La Bassee and Givenchy 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack the British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 prisoners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Avre; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.

April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.

April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,600 prisoners taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.—United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.—German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport.—Premier Orlando announces the Italian army forms right wing of United Allied army in France.—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.

April 20—Germany, through the Swiss minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintchlen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.

April 21—The Germans claim ot have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns; General Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.—Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 days' reports missing.)—British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Menin, Armentieres and the Thourotte railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chaulnes, Juniville and Bethenville; 3 British machines fail to return.—British and French troops land at Murmansk on northern coast of Kola peninsula, Artic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards. Russian Red Guards are co-operating.—Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.—Guatemala National Assembly declares war with Germany.

April 22—Baron vonRichthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.—Bonar Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for fourteen billion eight hundred and sixty million.

April 23—Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 93; severely wounded, 419, slightly, 1,592; missing 86.

April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British cruiser Vindictive runs the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and districts attention during operations. A similar enterprise attempted at Ostend was not successful, the British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend; Killed, officers 16, men 144. officers died of wounds 3. missing 2, wounded 29, men died of wounds 25, missing 14. wounded 355.

April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Robecq. British retains their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viengelhoek Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.—British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issu-

ing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral 2,236,934; ending September, British 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.

April 25—Germans assault from Wytschaete to Bailleul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.—British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.—French fight their way into Hangard. —Gen. von Risberg speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania, the rest probably died.

April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Locre.—British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by the British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 538 prisoners.—British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen had dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.—The French government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

April 28—The loss of Kemmel Heights forces the British to retire. Locre changes hands five times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezeele.—In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of Aqsu.—The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.—Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.

April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Locre.—In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurmatli and 300 prisoners.

April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,723; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.

May 1—Legion of the Czech and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.—British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 260 prisoners.—Sebastopol, Russian fortress in Crimea, occupied by German troops.—Long range bambardment of Paris continues: 3 women injured.—At Versailes Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando with representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in Conference. —Gavro Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.

May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks: a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.—United States ship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean. 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.—The British airmen drop 3 1-2 tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5 1-2 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.—In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.

May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.—British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlshuttle work.—United States makes agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.

May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.—British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded and missing.—Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Tournai and La Bassee railway stations and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Memeo, Comines and Middelkerke, and bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.

May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges, on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne.

May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in the neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return.—Treaty of peace signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four central powers.—Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of mistating army strength.

May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German al and return with prisoners.

May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.—Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.—United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.

May 9—France reports officially allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.—In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.

May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners. —Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.—The British sink a block ship across the entrance

to Ostend.—The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.—The hearing in Bonnett Rouge case, Paris, completed.

May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Ceuvre; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt. —United States artillery fire causes fires in villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.—German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge. —Italians attack Col dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.—Major Gen. Maurice placed on retired pay.

May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-le-Martel.—German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthoen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.

May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 14 captive balloons.—British anti-aircraft guns shot down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.—German and Austrian emperors meet and agree on a close military alliance for 25 years.—Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.—In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,346 in area held by the British.—The United States casualty list to date: Killed in action 712; died of wounds, 172; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,752; missing in action and in prison, 215.—Germans bombard French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.—Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.—Italian naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.—German emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.

May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from 2 to 10 years.—British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.

May 16—British raid Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.—German airmen attempt to raid Paris but are driven off.—British airmen bomb Saarbrucken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.—Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.

May 17—A large Russian transport with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved. —German division near Dvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.—Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.

May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.—United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.—American Minister to China says the Japanese and Chinese governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.

May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-ancre, a mile from Morlancourt; 360 prisoners, 20 machine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.—London dispatches say that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.—Musselman and Bolhsevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.—German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.—Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.—The French government protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.

May 20—On south bank of Ancre, British enter Ville-sur-ancre.—United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.—In German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 wounded.—German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Blargies.—Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shellfire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.—Twenty German airplanes raid London; kills 44, injure 179; 5 raiding planes destroyed.

May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.

May 21-22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy Chlorine gas plant.—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.—United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.

May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karusewald; 11 tons on airdromes and billets and docks at Bruges.—British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion. —First sitting of the Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference. The Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.—British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.

May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlangen, 12 miles north

of Metz.—Steamer Inniscarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.—Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.—Amsterdam dispatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.

May 25—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseneare and the Bruges docks.—The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, United States merchant ships sunk by German submarine.—German superdreadnaught U-boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.

May 25-June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

May 26—During allied raids over Liege, Longdoz railway station destroyed; 26 killed.—English transport Leasowe Castle (9,737 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 13 military officers, and 79 men missing.

May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.

May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Cauroy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.—German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbeuy and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Malmaison, Courtecou, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.—Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolon.—Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.

May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim capture of 16,000 prisoners.—Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake. Germans attack French near Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops, aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.—Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.

May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French) also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.—German airplane bombards Amiens.

May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.

May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss 28 out of 715.

June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.—British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.—British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz-Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.

June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The Texel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off the New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship Bristol. Schooner Jacob S. Haskell sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Pratt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.

June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. Italian airmen, on the French front bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage ends in Great Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3c).

June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.—Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons) Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winne Connie (1,869 tons), Edward H. Cole (1,791 tons), Jacob H. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (799 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Hauppauge (1,330 tons).—French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.—German submarine attacks French steamship Radioliene off Maryland coast; is driven off by a United States destroyer.—Norwegian steamship Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibralter, and British steamship Harpathian blown up off the Virginia Capes.—United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this government does not recognize principal of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.

June 5—Norwegian steamship Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steam-

ship Argonaut torpedoed off Scilly Island.—Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Dommiers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.—British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentieres, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.—United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.—British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.

June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on a 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphraise and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.—Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 656 guns, 2,000 machine guns.—Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down 3.—United States Marines drive Germans 2 1-2 miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torcy and force way into Bouresches.—Holland hospital vessel Koningen-Regentes sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.—Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.

June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.—Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Ancre and take 300 prisoners.—Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.—Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance 2 1-2 miles on 6-mile front.

June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dummard, east of Chezy and north of Neuilly-la-Poterie.—By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Bouresches; French recapture Locre Hospice.—1,000 Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.—Norwegian steamer Vindeggen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.—United States government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.

June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Cannestaucourt and Ville.—British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.—British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.—British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.

June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.—The French retire 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampcel.—Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.—Austrian dreadnaught destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmaian Islands.—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.—David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam brings down his fifth German plane.—Germans capture villages of Mercy, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marqueglise. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On center Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners and Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeler's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marqueglise and Vignemont and advance to Antheuil. On the Oise Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.—Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.

June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.—French nearly reach Fretoy, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genlis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in center drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Ourcq the United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, 1-2 mile on 1 1-2 mile front; take 298 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 318; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,597; wounded in action, 4,190; missing 342.—Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.—British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thourout, Zeebrugge lock gates, Brugeoise works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Glustelles, Marialter and St. Denis-Westrem airdromes.

June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz and occupy Melicocq and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Dommieres and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ployron to Authiel. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tracy-le-Val.—United States troops complete

seizure of Belleau Wood.—Final figures for the eigth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at three billion, seven hundred and fifty million dollars.—London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans take village of Laversine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Melicocq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora, (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.

June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Coeuvres-de-Valsery, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.—Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.—The German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.—Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.

June 15—French drive Germans form Coeuvres-et-Valsery, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montegobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.—Dispatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front since May 21—Rome dispatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500 yard front. Prisoners taken by British-Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers and 4,500 men.—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.

June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Veuilly take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British raid southwest of Merris, south of the Somme and near Hebuterne; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns. 600 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Toul Sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss.—On Italian front Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians reoccupy original positions on Asolone and at Monte Solarola salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 89 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken Allied positions on the Piave end on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.—British airmen bomb railways at Armentieres, Estaires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.—United States casualties to date total 3,085.—Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.—Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of territory, has been declined.

June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.—Premier Radosladoff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex-Premier Marlinoff.—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sunk by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June 1918, have been salvaged.

June 18—Troopship Dvinsk, chartered by United States, torpedoed by German submarine.—Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.—Germans claim to have captured 30,000 prisoners on Italian front in 3 days' fighting.—Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Yokohama.—British Chancellor of Exchequer introduces in House of Commons vote for credit of two billion, five hundred millions, making total to date of thirty-six billion, seven hundred and ten million dollars.

June 19—Forty thousand Germans attack Rheims from three sides, are repulsed with heavy loss. Vienna City Council protests against reduction of bread ration. In Bulgaria an anti-German is asked to organize new cabinet. British Admiralty announces 21 German destroyers and many submarines penned at Zeebrugge. Paris announces Germans since January 31 attempt 14 raids, with 300 airplanes; 22 passed French aerial defensive; 9 of these brought down. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presents Mikado of Japan with a baton of a British field marshal.

June 20—In Vienna, bakeries looted and bread riots of daily occurrence.—Paris issues official statement of airplane losses: January, France 20, Germany 78; February, France 18, Germany 79; March, France 50, Germany 136; April France 46, Germany 136; May, France 60, Germany 356.—Former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky arrives in London.—Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.

June 21—Belgian steamship Chillier sunk by German submarine 1,400 miles off Atlantic coast; 25 rescued.—United States steamship Schurz collides with tank steamship Florida off Cape Lookout; 1 seaman killed.—Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles of battle front in France.—Washington announces Gen. Semanoff and his Cossacks defeated in Siberia by Bolsheviks.—United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.

June 22—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities thousands of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.

June 23—Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, inflicting losses estimated at 180,000. Aus-

trians are in flight from Montello Plateau to Adriatic Sea.

June 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.

June 25—United States Marines clear Belleau Wood and capture 300 Germans.—Italians, in Piave Valley, capture 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.—British transport Orissa sunk by two submarines off Irish coast, with loss of 7 or 9 men; both attacking submarines are sunk by gunfire from destroyers and depth bombs from merchant vessels in the convoy.

June 26—In western Siberia, Czecho-Slovaks capture Ekaterinburg, in center of Ural mining country. —Washington gives out summary of United States marines casualties in the fighting of Belleau Woods and Cantigny; 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing. —London reports influenza epidemic along the German front.

June 27—Llandovery Castle sunk on return voyage from Canada, 116 miles off Fastnet; 234 missing.—First contingent of United States troops arrives at Genoa, Italy; enthusiastically greeted. —German airplanes raid Paris, kill 11, injure 14.

June 28—St. Peter's Day in the Roman Catholic calendar in Catholic churches throughout the world, by request of the Pope prayers are offered for peace.—British and French advance in Flanders. United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.

June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines resignation of von Seydler ministry.—British War Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,619; men, 119,218. —Gen. March announces that Metropolitan Division of the National Army, "New York's own" under Major Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French front.—United States troops of Sanitary Corps arrive in Italy.—Italian forces storm and hold Montede Valbella and capture Sasso Rosso.

June 28-29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme section, two bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Braye, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.

June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.—English and Japanese land in Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czecho-Slovaks and Bolsheviki fight, resulting in victory for Czecho-Slovaks.

July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; cooperate with British and French in protecting railroad and war supplies from Finnish White Guards.—United States transport Covington of 16,339 tons, torpedoed on home trip, with loss of 6 of crew.

July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attacks.—Italians begin attack on Monte Grappa; take many prisoners.—Germany commands Finnish Diet to establish monarchial rule in Finland, threatening a military dictatorship.—French troops penetrate German positions north of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.

July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.

July 5—British Air Ministry's weekly statement shows 122 German machines destroyed, 72 driven out of control; British loss, 52; 14 towns raided; airdrome at Boulay raided six times. Railroad triangle at Metz-Sablens four times, Mannheim 4, Saarbrucken and Thionville 3, Treves and Frescati 2; 7 other towns, including Carlsruhe, once. During same period naval airmen bomb docks, submarine bases and naval works at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges. —Thirteen United States airmen in fights with 23 German planes, down 3, without loss on western front.—British airmen bombard Coblenz kill 12; wound 23.—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia assassinated at Moscow.

July 6—A German submarine captures Norwegian bark Manx King (1,729 tons) off Cape Race; British steamship picks up crew of 19.—British air squadrons attack railways at Metz, Sablenz and railroad stations and sidings at Saarbrucken.—French and Italian drive in Albania begins.—German seaplanes attack a British submarine off the east coast of England, killing an officer and 5 men.

July 7—Norwegian sailing ship Marosa (1,822 tons) sunk by German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York.—Air forces with British navy bomb Constantinople.—Czecho-Slovak forces advance 375 miles into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviki, capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.

July 8—On western front French attack near Longpont, south of the Aisne; take 347 prisoners.—The Temps of Paris says that up to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German Gothas, bombarded by long range guns on 39 days; 141 killed, 432 wounded (these totals do not include crushed to death in panic during raid of March 11).—Nikolsk, northwest of Vladivostok, captured by Czecho-Slovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks, Chinese and Japanese troops.

July 9—French attack on 2 1-2 mile front between the Oise and Montdidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 30 machine guns.—French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Fieli.—Dr. von Kuehlman, German Foreign Minister resigns.—Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.—An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia is formed at Vladivostok.—Finnish government orders all Jews to leave the country by September 30. —Major McCudden, British star airman, victor in 54 air fights, killed by accident, flying from England to France.

July 10—French troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corcy.—Socialists in Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.—United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.—London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.

July 11—French capture Corcy, also chateau and farm of St. Paul, south of Corcy.—Germans capture 5 United States airplanes headed for Coblenz.—Germany demands from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, ten thousand tons of cheese, other products and monthly credit of two million eight hundred thousand dollars.—United States steamship Westover sunk by torpedo in European waters; ten of the crew are missing.

July 12—Japan makes two hundred and fifty million dollar loan to Siberia; Japanese troops to be provisioned when they reach Vladivostok.—Italians capture Berat; Austrians flee toward Elbasan and Durazzo. Allied line now complete from Adriatic through Albania and Macedonia to Aegean sea.—In Picardy French advance mile on 3-mile front, capture Castel, Auchin Farm, occupy Longpont, south of Aisne; take 500 prisoners.—German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in Reichstag declares Germany stood for a righteous peace, but that speeches by President Wilson and Mr. Balfour demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.—Russian Czar Nicholas slain by Bolsheviki.

July 13—French forces cross Savieres river, southwest of Soissons.—Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps. New York troops form part of Second Corps.—The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.—British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,083. In same period, working in conjunction with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period 1,094 British machines missing; 92 working with the navy.—On Italian front, from April to June, 1918, British destroyed 165, drove down 6, missing 13. On Saloniki front, between January and June, 21 destroyed, 13 driven down, lost 4. In Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, 26 destroyed, 15 driven down, 10 missing.—Berlin claims to have downed 468 planes in June, 62 captive balloons, losing 153 airplanes, 51 captive balloons.

July 14—Agreement signed between Great Britain and Germany providing for exchange of prisoners; officers, non-commissioned officers and men and those interned in Holland, as well as civilians interned in Holland and Switzerland; commanders of U-boats not included.—First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt (son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt) 95th Aero Squadron, First Allied Pursuit Troop, is killed in aerial flight and buried with military honors by the Germans.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wounded and taken to Paris hospital.—Army and marine casualties since United States entered the war total 11,733.—Russian Grand Duke Michael arrives at Kieff, capital of the Ukraine.

July 15—German troops begin their fifth drive on a 50-mile front, from Vaux to the Champagne region. Germans cross the Marne near Dormans.—Americans withdraw 4 miles to Condeen-Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne; take 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.—Hayti declares war on Germany.—Czecho-Slovak troops capture Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, from Bolsheviki.—Washington announces that if the United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.—Five German aviators bomb prison camp in Troyes region, kill 94 German prisoners, wound 74 and 2 French soldiers of the camp guard.—Two German airplanes bomb United States Red Cross hospital at Jonay; 2 men killed, 9 attendants wounded.—Transport Barunga (7,484 tons), outward bound for Australia, with unfit Australians on board, sunk by German submarine, no casualties.

July 16—Southwest of Rheims Germans advance 2 miles toward Epernay; east of Rheims Germans make small gain at Prunay.

July 17—Athens reports Spanish steamship, on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain, torpedoed by German submarine, that Germans had been officially notified of her sailing and ship flew the Minister's flag.—Cunard steamship Carpathia (13,603 tons) sunk by German submarine; 5 of crew killed.—Gen. Pershing reports 500 German prisoners captured in United States counter attacks.—Berlin issues a statement, 33 air attacks made on German towns by Allies during July 12 against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, 4 against the Dillingen and Saarbrucken regions, the rest in Rhine districts; 34 persons killed; 37 severely injured; 35 slightly injured.

July 18—Soissons taken and 30,000 prisoners.—Mr. Hoover says United States sent during last year one billion, four hundred million dollars worth of food to the Allies.—French and Americans advance on 25-mile front to depth of 3 to 6 miles, United States troops taking a dozen villages, 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns.—Japan accepts proposal from Washington for joint intervention in Siberia.

July 19—Germans begin retreat across the Marne.—Honduras declares war on Germany.—On Soissons-Marne battle line, French and Americans capture 17,000 prisoners, 360 guns; French drive Germans out of Oeuilly. Italians capture Moulin d' Ardre.—U. S. cruiser San Diego sunk by mine, with loss of 6.—French recapture Montvoisin, advance in Roy Wood and Courtin Wood; capture 400 prisoners, 4 cannon, 30 machine guns.—Party of United States Congressmen arrive in Paris. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Controller, arrives in England.

July 20—United States troops have taken 17,000 prisoners, 560 guns on the Aisne-Marne front. French take more than 20,000 prisoners.—Germans withdraw entirely from region south of the Marne.

July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy and recapture Marfaux.—The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.—British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.—White Star

Line steamship Justicia 32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.

July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.—German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.—Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.

July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.—United States schooner Robert and Richard sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost. —United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.

July 23—On the west Americans capture Buzancy and Jaulgonne on the Marne. French in center take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfax.—French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Raindal, overlooking Valley of Avre.

July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epids, north of Marne; advance to Courpoil. British repulse attack at Vrigny.—Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000.—Several thousand British munition workers strike.—Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.—Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnicourt.—From beginning of the present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.

July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Pere.—Steamship Tippecanoe, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk. Crew lost.—Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.

July 26—French recapture Villemontoire and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epids and Trugny, United States troops defeat Germans.—Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exagerated.—Portuguese bark Porto sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.—United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient shutting off Germans from the Marne.—Americans clear the woods on north bank and the French push eastward.—Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages: Bligne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east; Cierges and Villers-Argron in center. On the west French capture Grand-Rozey.

July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugneux and push ahead 2 miles. —Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska. —Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.—United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not effect Irish or Australians.

July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.—Gen. March, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of army now is to kill men.—Onondago Indians of New York declare war on Germany.

Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Meuniere Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.—French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31. English report prisoners taken during July, 4,503.

Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile front to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream. —Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.—Gen. March says it was the Rainbow division that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.—British ambulance transport Warilda, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 12 missing.—Steamer Lake Portage torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.—Steamer O. B. Jennings sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.

Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.—In Montdidier salient Germans mans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Avre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.

Aug.5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Avre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassee Canal and east of Robecq, pressed closely by British.—Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.—Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."—Schooner Gladys J. Holland torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.—United States troops land at Archangel.—Sub-

marine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.—United States schooner Stanley M. Seaman stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.

Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.—Roumania signs treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.—Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.—United States steamship Morak (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.—Lloyd George in House of Commons, says 150 U-boats have been sunk; 75 last year.—Major Gen. Graves is named to command the United States Siberian contingent.—Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submarines said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.—German raider sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 71.—President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.

Aug. 8—British and French armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in the Somme salient, take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.—Allied detachments moves south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese lieutenant general is in command.

Aug. 9—Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.—Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims allied drive has been stopped.—German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.—Russian Premier Lenine tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.—Gen. Otani of Japanese army, is named to lead United States and allied troops in Siberia.—A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.

Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alida May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.—French capture Montdidier and reach Chaulnes. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Braye; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Empire," New York, is with the British army in Flanders.

Aug. 11—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Avre; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaulnes.—British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total of 126 for 2 days.—Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.—Aviators report Germans digging in and stringing barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.

Aug. 11—Estimated that 36,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.—9 U. S. fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U-boat.—London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far, the British losing 84.—British steamship Penistone torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.

Aug. 12—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bray. French take Gury.—Disorder grows in Moscow. German ambassador flees to Pskoff—Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.

Aug. 13—The Echo de Paris states that since Allied counter offensive began, July 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, one thousand guns, ten thousand machine guns.—London announces for the five day fighting on the Picardy front British have won 277 aerial victories; Germans 101.—United States steamship Frederic Kellogg torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.—French troops occupy Thiescourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.—Norwegian steamship Commerstoedt torpedoed off Fire Island.—On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by a counter attack.—French transport Djemnah is sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.—The steamer Frederick R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barnegat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.

Aug. 14—Allies make further gains at both ends of Somme salient. French capture Ribecourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont and Bucquoy, above the Avre. English strengthen positions along Somme, between Etinehem and Bray.—Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinnati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.—Schooner Dorothy Barrett attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandoned vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.

Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chaulnes; their patrols enter Albert.—French make local gains between the Matz and the Oise rivers.—Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.—Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.—First of the United States contingent to operate in Siberia,

27th United States infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.—A British column, pushing up through Persia reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.—United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.—United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.

Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack on Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Ancre, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux-Berquin on Lys Salient.—Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.—Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.—U. S. cargo ship Montanan (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sank in foreign waters; 5 men missing.—A second U. S. transport carrying troops from Manila Islands at Vladivostok.—U. S. air squadron of 18 De Haviland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.—Paris estimates loss in German killed since war began at 1,400,000.—The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters at Berlin.

Aug. 16—Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into States autonomous in home affairs.—United States steamer Westbridge (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.—British steamer Escrick (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.

Aug. 17—U. S. cargo ship Joseph Cudahy torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.—French capture the plateau north of Autreches, between the Somme and the Marne salients.—Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Die, capture village of Frapelle.—Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.—A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.—A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.—British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.—French cruiser Dupetit Thouras sunk by U-boat.—Austira denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.—General March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.—Norwegian steamer San Jose sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark Nordhav off Cape Henry.

Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.—Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker Mirlo reach Norfolk minus their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.

Aug. 19—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roye, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Merville. Northwest of Soissons the French capture 2,200 prisoners.—Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Lufbery's.

Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advance nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.—Czecho-Slovak forces in western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian railroad, east of the Urals.—Major d'Annunzio Italy's poet-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.—Steam trawler Triumph is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.

Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 U. S. Army divisions on French soil.—British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; reach Divette river; take a large number of guns and prisoners.—Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15—The Lake Eden torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters, 6 killed, 7 missing.—U. S. Bombing Airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflams a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.—Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2, and damage private property at Cologne.

Aug. 22—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to U. S. expeditionary force takes fire.—Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenine-Trotsky peace treaty.—The Gasconier, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.

Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.—Australians take Chugues and Chugnolles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Treves.—Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Cojeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.—British airmen bomb Frankfort, Cologne and Mannheim.—Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincaire.—Gen. Semenoff, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeat a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskaia, Siberia.—Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes U. S. troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.—Two seaplanes collide in a fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.—Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh soldiers capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and

the Ailette river, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.

Aug. 24—U. S. troops advance east of Bazoches; repel German raid in the Vosges.—Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.—British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Moquett Farm Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. U. S. troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.—Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, Felix Taussig, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.

Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette river, from the Oise to Pont Mt. Marel; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpcel and Carlepont and from heights west of the Ailette.—German submarine sinks U. S. schooner F. J. Flaherty and Canadian fishing vessels E. B. Walters, C. M. Walters and Morris B. Adams; no lives lost.

Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.

Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. The French capture Fresnoy, near Roye, and defeat an attack by Prussian guards on the Ailette.—British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.—Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessel at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.

Aug. 27—French capture Roye, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montaubin and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.—Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.

Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaulnes and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.—Gen. March says U. S. troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take Noyon. Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise; captures Morlincourt. U. S. and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chavigny. British capture Ginchy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21 26,000 prisoners.

Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Bailleul; capture Combles and advance toward Paronne. U. S. and French take Chavigny and extend line east of Courcy.—U. S. steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.

Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord in Somme region; Capture Chevilly.—Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier wounded twice by assailant.—Spanish steamer Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.

Sept. 1—U. S. troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mont and 1,000 prisoners. —During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,790 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.—British advance in Macedonia north of Alcakmah and west of Vardar river.

Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.—British pierce Droecourt-Queant line; take Le-Transloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois-le- Bouche while Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Beugny and take Villers-au-Fois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Allines and Haut-Allines. French occupy Neuilly, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Crony.—British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.

Sept. 3—Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Haig captures 16,000 men. British advance between Epehy and Vermand and also break through Wotan switch line.—U. S. cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.—U. S. steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.

Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Queant to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-mile front.—Dispatches to U. S. State Department announce destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.—Powder factory at Plauen, Saxony blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 12 escape.

Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equancourt take Hill 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert, French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.—Since Aug. 1, British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. The French and Americans about 40,000.—U. S. troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.—U. S. steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.

Sept. 6—British advance 3 miles on 12-mile front east of Peronne.—British transport Persic (12,-

pedoed by German submarine 200 miles off the English coast; all on board saved.

Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Sorrel-le-Granad and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tugny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergniar, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.

Sept. 8—Allies advance 3 miles toward St. Quentin. French advance within 2 miles of La Fere. British occupy Villeveque, Roisel and Ste-Emilie. U. S. troops take village of Glennes.

Sept. 9—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners. U. S. refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.—Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production and Surgeon Gen. Gorgas arrive in Paris for war conference.

Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.—All British and French Consuls in Russia controlled by Bolsheviki are imprisoned. Soviet government offers to exchange diplomats with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.—Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritzky. Bolshevik Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenine.—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Gobain. —British airmen bomb U-boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.—Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.—Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.—Steamer Berwind sunk by a German submarine; 4 of crew lost.

Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.—On western front during the month of August French bombing machines shot down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.—Bolsheviki advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural mountains, are defeated by Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives; 60 machine guns.—French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. British advance in direction of Attilly and Vermand.

Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassee. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gens. Pershing and Petain visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.—Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.

Sept. 15—British capture Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin. U. S. troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.—British steamship Galway Castle sunk by U-boat; 120 lost, 90 of them women and children.—Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places take 6,000 prisoners. The British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. U. S. and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Page machines used by Americans.—Germans aiding the Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.—Nine Coast Guard men of the U. S. Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.—British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. U. S. forces establish new line on St. Mihiel front; engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.—In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns. —Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help.

Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.—In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradeshnitza, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French).—Serbians reach Koziak.—Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.

Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.—U. S. steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia 3 boats with 64 men missing.—British advance 3 miles; take Epehy, Peizière and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.—Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradeshnitza; take 4,000 prisoners. U. S. tanks attack on St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommes, La Marche and Binney.

Sept. 19—English troops take Lempier and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallen, beyond Francilley and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.—In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.—Gen. Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 16-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.—British evacuate Baku, on Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.—German ambassa-

dor, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.

Sept. 20—On western front British retake Moeuvres. —Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.—British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories, at Mannheim, Daimler works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfort and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.—Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.—An enemy submarine captures the U. S. steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.—U. S. steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.—Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Bolnay, Karlsruhe, Frascaty and Mohange.—In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, freeing 16 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.

Sept. 21—French troops take town of Benay, southeast of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and same from Conflans.—Serbians east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.—Gen. March, U. S. Chief of Staff says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.—U. S. government directs its ambassadors and ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.—Japanese cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchy, resigns.

Sept. 22—U. S. troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.—Serbian forces advance in region of Cebren, take high crest near Porta and Czena.—In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.—The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau, says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.

Sept. 23—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.—In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Dorian region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.—In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hisa. Arab Allies take Malan prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.

Sept. 24—Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."

Sept. 25—On western front British occupy Village of Selency; make slight advance near Inchy, west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Epine-de-Dallon. U. S. long range guns bombard Metz and civilians packing.—On Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130-mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Prilep.—London announces officiallv 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.—Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1,115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).—British airmen bomb city of Frankfort and German airdromes at Buhl and Kaiserlautern.—Russian Bolshevik government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.

Sept. 26—United Sttaes troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles, retake strong positions.—British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.—Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles southeast of Uskub and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitza 6 miles across Bulgarian front.—Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in the British Channel, with all on board (118).—On western front British airplanes bomb railways of Metz-Sablon, Andun-le-Roman, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescati airdome.

Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Douai-Cambrai road. U. S. forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoyry. French and U. S. forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners. —Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.—Bulgaria applies to British government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de Esperey, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.

Sept. 28—Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridges, capture Noyelles-sur-L'Escart. Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Somme-Py, Jouy and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Rail-

lencourt and Sailly. U. S. troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Brieulles and Exermont. U. S. batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Brieulles. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Barchaentall Ridge.—Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.—Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.—Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.

Sept. 29—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.—French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Bellicourt and Gonnelieu, United States, Australian and English soldiers gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies are forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendreul-au-Bac and Arleux.—10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.

Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Gheluive; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Nenin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Lle Tronquoy and Gonnelieu. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Crevecoeur, 4 miles south of Cambrai.—On Verdun front 18 U. S. pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7, losing none.—U. S. steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in midocean; 2 army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers lost. —British forces surround Damascus in Palestine. —Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute U. S. prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.—Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.—Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeds von Hertling as German Premier.

Oct. 1—Field Marshal Haig reports British forces during September took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.—Gen. Debeny's cavalry (French) enter St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer, (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Comines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. U. S. forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levergies, and with Canadians, Proville and Tillay, and clear enemy from the high ground south of Le Catelet.—Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Suippe and the Argonne.—Gen. Pershing reports U. S. airmen since Sept. 26 have shot down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.—Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed three Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.

Oct. 1-2—German airplane bombards a French hospital at Chalons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.

Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.—Paris says officially Allies captured from July 15 to Sept. 30, 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.—North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.—Australian soldiers northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.—U. S. troops force back Germans in Argonne Forest. Armies of Gen. Gouraud and Berthelot continue advance on front east and west of Rheims; reach Aisne Canal, pass beyond St. Quentin. Germans recapture Esquehart on British front, otherwise whole of Hindenburg system below Bellicourt Tunnel is in hands of British. British advance 2,000 yards southeast of Roulers; take Rolleghemcapelle. French occupy Poulloin, and take forts of St. Thiery and St. Quentin. North of Vesle river capture Roncy, Guyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Frangueux, Cauroy and Courcy. French troops pierce over 5 miles of barbed wire and take Challerange (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Conavreux and La Neuvillette; take 2,800 prisoners; in center Gen. Berthelot captures Loivre.—Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.

Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by U. S. troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition.—On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and one thousand guns.—British troops are in Lens and Armentieres and within 7 miles of Lille.—U. S. cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe. —Italian steamer Alberta Treves (3,838 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off American coast, 21 of crew missing.—Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock.—French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz region in Valley of Suippe and railway stations.

Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front.

British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hooglede and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrehain and Beaurevoir. Germans evacuate Brimart and Berru. Northwest of Verdun 5 U. S. airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. 7 German planes brought down by anti-aircraft guns. 8 U. S. pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans lose 1.—On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.—U. S. steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with U. S. steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing. —U. S. cargo steamship San Saba (2,458 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J.—U. S. scout patrol No. 397 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 55 rescued.—Italians occupy Berat, and cross Semenyi river and the plain of Mazukja. —Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Prime Minister resigns.

Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Bethenville capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.—British capture Beaurevoir and Montebrehain, north of St. Quentin and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims. —Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.—King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.—Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.—Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.

Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupir. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rheims salient. U. S. troops capture St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deurle Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentieres, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.—German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through Swiss government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plentipotentiaries; says German government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses and requests immediate armistice.—Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board arrive at an Atlantic port.—Italians take Dibra.—Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).—In Albania Itailans reach Lindas.—Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 364 U. S. soldiers lost.

Oct. 7—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes river, take St. Masmes, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe river; take 2 villages. U. S. troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon. —French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.—Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.—United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chehery and seize hight west of the Aire. British and U. S. troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Premont. On left French Scottish and Welsh take village of Serain. In center British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuvireuil.—Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.—The French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Conde-sur-Suippe, and capture Fontaine-Uterte and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 134 and village of Roucroy.—Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. U. S. troops take Cornay.

Oct. 8—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitza and Kassanecevich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.—Italian fleet aided by U. S. submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.—British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.—Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (593 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew lost.—The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as the German-Austria armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.

Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai which the Germans in retreating set fire to.—U. S. troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood. —U. S. aero bombing expedition of 200 bomb-

ing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Wavrille and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, U. S. airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.—Serbians reach Goritza.—U. S. submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.—British armored car batteries enter Baliber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.

Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucroy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. U. S. troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive U. S. anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 32 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavier guns.—Irish mail steamer Leinster, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.

Oct. 11—French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Fieulaine, Neuvillette, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise, and Thenelles south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Chivy, Vermeuil, Cortonne and Bourg-et-Camin; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargnan and Beaurieux and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture Iurvy (in angle between Selle river and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Quiery-la-Motte, take Sailly-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izelles-Equerchin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.

Oct. 12—Gen. Haig and British advance within a mile of Douai. Germans retire behind Suesce Canal. French capture Vouziers.—At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of Germany's reply to his questions of Oct. 8—accept terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the eRichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.—The British hold villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Ceuincy and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. U. S. troops take Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm and are before St. Juvain and Cumel, which are in flames. U. S. troops gain 5 miles on 40-mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns.—U. S. transport Amphian (7,409 tons), homeward bound, has 2 hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast: 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.—Serbians capture Nish.—Japanese troops under Gen. Muto, arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff War Minister of Omsk government.

Oct. 13—French take Laon and Le Fere. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Rethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Sense Canal; take 200 prisoners. 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated. —Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,567 prisoners (499 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials —President Poincaire, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Mitravitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajova. —British cavalry advance, occupy Tripoli.—British attack on 20-mile front toward Lys river and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Menin Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in the Champagne sector, near Rethal. Allied line is within 2 miles of Courtrai. To the south British cross Haute-Deul Canal, on a 5-mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingelmanister railway.—In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.—U. S. soldiers pass beyond Cumel and Ronagny, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. U. S. patrol crosses Selle river near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. Allies take Denaat, Bosehmolen, Gulleghem, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hazebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.—Week's British casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 552, men 6,937; wounded or missing, officers 1,741, men 26,480.—France breaks diplomatic relations with Finland.—The president replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of armies of United tates and Allies must be safeguarded, processes and methods left to military advisers; illegal and inhumane practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power can of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.—M. Frank Bouillon, head of Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, says France will insist on evacuation of occupied territory, including Alsace-Lorraine; will demand guarantees for everything, taking German word for nothing.—New Turkish Cabinet, Tewfik Pasha Premier, notifies Austria-Hungary that owing to military conditions Turkey must conclude a separate peace with the Entente.

Oct. 15—U. S. troops widen breach in Kreimhilde line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; center takes Hill 286. British, in Selle Valley, take village of Haussy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wulverghem, Heule and Guerne.—U. S. transport America sinks at Hoboken pier.—British occupy Honis without opposition.—Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed in Bohemia.

Oct. 16—British cross the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French capture village of Acy-Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Liesse and village of Talma. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; capture La Musari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt. 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border). British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians attack Bavicha, northeast of Courtrai. Liege division of Belgium captures German colonel, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges road.—Allied forces, including U. S. troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Vologda.—British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut.—London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. First Indian war loan, two hundred million dollars; a second loan still greater in amount not specified. —Germany's Federal Council accepts amendment to the Constitution; hereafter consent of Federal Council and of the Reichstag required for peace treaties in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion.—Baron Burain, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."—Serbian troops capture Krushevatz, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.—French take Ipek, in Montenegro.

Oct. 17—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guise. U. S. troops take Chatillon Wood.—Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; two Americans killed: 1 man wounded.

Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Tourcoing, Roubax and many other small towns. British take more of Lille salient. U. S. and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French troops retake Forest of Andigny and village of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. U. S. infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre take Talma Farm.—More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 U. S. planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inrecourt; pursuit planes engage in 35 aero fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.—French Premier Clemenceau in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."—Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czecho-Slovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declare independence.—Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.—Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.

Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.—Allies capture Zaietchar, close to the Bulgarian border.—President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czecho-Slovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.

Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Audenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen Gouraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, north and south of Vouzieres, 20 guns and many prisoners. U. S. soldiers advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourett; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners. cross Oise Canal.—French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Vielin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.—German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.

Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 30,198.—British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.—Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.—King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."—Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.

Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the peace conference table."—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czecho Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.—Serbians occupy Massif of Mecka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.—Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.

Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice

with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender." British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chatillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse U. S. forces take Bantheville, Brieulles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.—In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin. —British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saarbrucken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.—Explosion in factory at Dassau, Germany kills 70, wounds 50.—Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Werkerle cabinet.

Oct. 24—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raismes is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Maubeuge. The British also take villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chevresis and Ferrier Farm. U. S. infantry take Bois Belleau.—In Monta Grappa sector Italians cross Ornic river; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.—Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.

Oct. 25—Germans push pack British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Escaillon river. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.—Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop U. S. troops advance. British advance 2 1-2 miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.—Serbian troops take heights south of Kraguyevatz.—Count Andrassy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Apponyi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.—Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.—British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personal from one hundred-forty-six to four hundred and six thousand. Soldiers transported, 21,500 000; lost, 4,391.

Oct. 26—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angelfontaine.—A German official paper at Berlin announces that the emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Dispatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave front; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.—British under Gen. Allenby, occupy Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, General Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.

Oct. 27—French advance 5 miles between the Oise and the Serre. Reach outskirts of Guise; take Crecy-sur-Serre, Baheris, Maequigney, Praix-Landifey, Monceau-le-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Serre, Oringny-Ste. Memoite, Courjuelles and Chevreos-Monceau. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rethel U. S. troops advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack British at Famars and are repulsed. —Italians and British cross the Piave and take the Island of Grave di Papadopoli.

Oct. 28—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.—Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congeliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.—Pershing's artillery bombards the German's Longuyon-Mezieres shuttle service. —Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs and is ready for armistice.—M. Poincaire, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.—British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to 3-4 pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.—Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, approving transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to people.

Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. U. S. Artillery bombards extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cunel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks. —Day's United Casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.—U. S. airmen bomb Montigny and Danvillers; 5 U. S. planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.—Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.—From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293

prisoners (441 officers,) 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.—In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 26, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war; that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.—Count Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian governments, begging for their approval and support.

Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenza on 50-mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Seguisino and Monte Cosen. U. S. troops take Aincreville and advance for about 2 miles. The French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.—French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Guise and approach road between Guise and Herie-la-Vieville. Germans make 2 unsuccessful raids in Lorraine. U. S. troops occupy Aincreville, north of Verdun. On Italian front British reach Roncadelle, Ormelle, Fontainelle and line of Monticano River about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czecho-Slovak nation. Gen. Weber, Austrian, and deputation apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. Passenger and merchandise traffic between Germany and Austria ceases. Entire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000 surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.

Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alphi, northeast of City of Belluno, take height of Ceseme ridge between the valleys of Follina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle; in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Prassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinoncia and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 allied Divisions.

Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Godollo 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown: Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Maboja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.

Nov. 2—Above Verdun U. S. troops advance an average of 2 1-2 miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Monmedy and Longuyon under fire of U. S. big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,990 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners, (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.—Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach Tagliamento river; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; boots taken exceeds in value eight hundred million dollars. In the Trentino, Italians advance as far as Sugana valley, passing the Austrian frontier.—British take villages of Preseau, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maresches, capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farm in that region. U. S. troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Remonville, Estanne and Clery-le-Grand.—Italian government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice; Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter-Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of governments of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.—King Boris abdicates the throne of Bulgaria; Peasant Government established at Tirnova under leadership of M. Stambulivsky (pardoned by King Ferdinand on Sept. 30).

Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Andenarde. U. S. bombing ari-craft attack Marlincourt, Mouzay, Beauclair, and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Alleux.—Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than one hundred thousand prisoners taken and 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.—Jugo-Slavs seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except Virbus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to the United States government or representatives of Allied navies.—Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.

Nov. 4—British take Valciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hautreve and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut

and drives enemy form Mezieres, La Folle and Sambreton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Hecq, Futoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. U. S. troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Lauenville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, and advance of over 3 miles. U. S. troops now 7 1-2 miles from Carigman, on Mezieres-Metz railroad and 9 miles from Sedan.—Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication, evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.—People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.—Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 p. m. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners and five thousand guns.—President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.—Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.—Chilian government seizes all German interned trade ships.—New (Omsk) Russian government rescues from "Reds" four hundred million dollars in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviki.

Nov. 5—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.—Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.—Pershing's First Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmedy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan division has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river within 8 miles of Sedan.—Allies begin the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt river, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.—American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.—Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.

Nov. 6—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.—American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.—The British further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.—As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the center and leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.

Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the First Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.—The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.—British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quievrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompierre, 3 miles northwest of the rail-

way junction of Avesnes.—Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made the country delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merrymakers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.—Twenty thousand deserters from the German army are marching through the streets of Berlin.—A large part of the German navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines' Soldiers' and Workers' Council. All the street car lines and railways are under control of this council.—Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a dispatch from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.—In taking over the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution and a fourth company disarmed. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.

Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 a. m. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Mathias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German government had appointed them plentipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 a. m. Monday.—The French reached Mezieres, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezieres. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer. —Americans improved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.—The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's connections between the north and south armies but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.—Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and Crown Prince abdicate. Chancellor Maximilian unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.—A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.—The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.—Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.

Nov. 9—"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.—Revolt of the soldiers, sailors and workmen, which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany until the movement has embraced practically all the northeastern and northwestern sections of the empire. Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.—The population of the Polish province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.—At Berlin the socialists have taken over the new government.—The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.—A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.—Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionists. The battleship Konig, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.—The retired Prussian General, Gustav Ahlborn, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismark statue in Brunswick.—The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large caliber guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Mouzay in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. Ameircans are in con-

trol of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoiville Wood. They crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-de-vant-Mouzon southward.—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibralter and sank 3 1-2 hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement; 39 officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.—Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubeuge by the Guards and 62nd divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. North of Tournai British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.—French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearguards taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glageon, Formies, Hirson, Anor and St. Mihiel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Mihiel Forest, Maquenoise and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thon and Aube rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezieres-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezieres and Mohon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Holland frontier to the Ghent station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt were able to occupy Welden and Edelaere and East of Welden the heights of Koppenberg were captured.—Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new government at Berlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the government has gained.

Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at 10 a. m. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.—The revolution spreads through Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.—Lt. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.—The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7:30 a. m. Thence he went to the Chateau Middachten, owned by Count Wm. F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.—Count Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.—Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency dispatches from Basel.—The First and Second American Armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Grimaucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossing the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Balan. The Mouzon bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept fires burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.—The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Maubeuge.—In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettau hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian Navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived this morning from Laibach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at $14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.—The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Liabach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agrain has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrowitza, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.—The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles' army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.—More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into

Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, was accompanied by Gen. Diaz other generals sand Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.

Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 a. m., Paris time, which took effect at 11 a.m., Paris time (6 a. m. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advanced base to enable them to enforce the terms.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to dispatches from Hamburg.—President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. Throughout the United Sttaes the event was hailed by celebrations.—Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."—King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.—When fighting ended the German front line opposite the First American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows: From north to the Chateau d'Hannoncelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Wood thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.—The front of the Second Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle river and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Rembercourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wavrille, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Raiville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.—On the front of the First and Second Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, Allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Ronvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 a.m. At many batteries the artillerists joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.—Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gammont."—The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."—Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 211,358 men, it was announced here today. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.

Nov. 12—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.—Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently working in unison, and the ultraradical, or so-called Bolshevist element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new regime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff bureau, the Socialists are now represented by 3 newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the emperor's favorite news-

the former semi-official organ, The North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.—The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will not longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights of common to all free peoples."—Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the paper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.—Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent reduction in government war risk insurance rates on hulls, caroges and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes in the war zone 1-2 of 1 per cent, intsead of 2 per cent, with other rates cut accordingly. The treasury officials expalined that although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines, etc.

Where Our Soldiers Were In France

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armitsice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27 as follows:

COMBAT DIVISIONS.

1st (Regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.
3d (Regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.
4th (Regulars)—Lucey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
5th (Regulars)—Cunel and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely.
6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.
7th (Regulars)—Euvezin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Lambord.
27th (New York)—Corbie, Beauquesne, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.
28th (Pennsylvania)—Heudicourt and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay.
29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espange and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.
32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Aincreville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William C. Haan.
33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. George Bell, Jr.
34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.
35th (Missouri, Kansas)—Sommedieue and St Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.
36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois; Major Gen. W. R. Smith.
37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkirk; Maj. Gen. Chas. S. Farnsworth.
38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans; Major Gen. Robert L. Howze.
42d (Rainbow)—Maisoncelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.
77th (New York City)—La Bassee, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert Alexander.
78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Haut and St. Dizier; Major Gen. James H. McRae.
79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacherauville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.
80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommouthe and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.
81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommedieue, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
82nd (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Maj. Gen. George P. Duncan.
84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic; Major Gen. Charles H. Martin.
87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel.
89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Tailly and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.
91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oostroosebeke and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston.
92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbache and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

DEPOT DIVISIONS.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Algnan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.
83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn.
76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montron; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Pouilly; Maj. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.
39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revigny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. F. S. Strong.

President Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interests of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be affected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be created which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.

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